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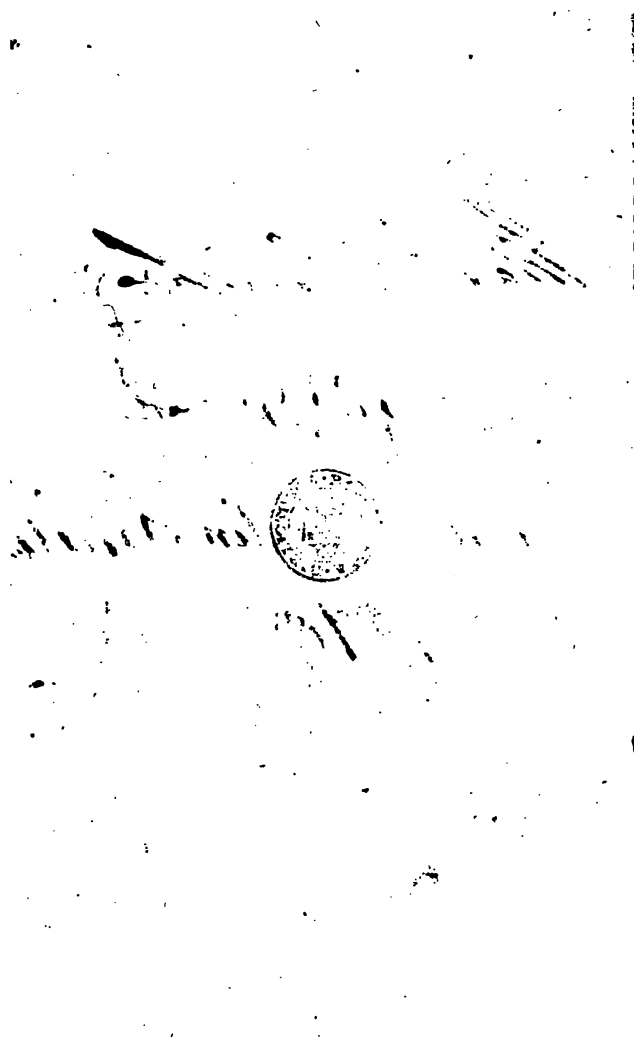
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G. H. Smith

1819

John Hamlin Smith

1819



A NEW
INTRODUCTION
TO
GEOGRAPHY;
IN A
SERIES OF LESSONS:

FOR
Booth.

THE EIGHTH EDITION,
CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR WILLIAM WALKER,
NO. 196, STRAND.
1813.

A NEW

INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY

IN A

SERIES OF LESSONS



THE EIGHTH EDITION

REVISED AND CORRECTED

AND

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM WATKINS

NO. 100, STAMFORD

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present Edition of this little Work has been entirely revised, and, it is presumed, most of its errors are corrected; the alterations in political geography are also attended to, and much new information is given.

The Proprietor, therefore, submits it to the Public with respectful confidence in the continuance of that patronage it has already received, and for which he returns his grateful acknowledgments.

Maps are altogether omitted, from a persuasion, that in the study of Geography very superior ones are required, to such as elementary books usually contain.

August 1813.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

1879-1955

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. He was a theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics. His work on the photoelectric effect and the Brownian motion led to his being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. He also developed the equation $E=mc^2$, which shows the equivalence of mass and energy.

Einstein's theory of relativity revolutionized our understanding of space and time. It showed that space and time are not absolute, but are relative to the observer. This theory has been confirmed by many experiments and is now a fundamental part of modern physics.

Einstein was also a pacifist and a social activist. He was one of the most influential scientists of the 20th century. His work has led to many technological advances, including the development of nuclear energy and the GPS system.

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NEW INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

THE WORLD.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the whole globe of the Earth, or known habitable world; together with all its parts, limits, situations, and other remarkable things relating thereto.

The circuit or circumference of the globe is about 25,020 English miles, and the diameter about 8340; the whole of which is considered as a body of land and water.

Land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and promontories.

A continent is a large portion of land that contains several regions and kingdoms, which are not separated by seas; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

An island is a part of the Earth environed with water; as Britain, Ireland, &c.,

A peninsula is a tract of land almost surrounded with water, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus; as the Morea in the Mediterranean Sea.

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninsula to the continent; as that of Corinth in Greece,

A promontory is some high mountain which stretches itself into the sea, the utmost end of which is called a cape; as the Cape of Good Hope.

The waters are generally divided into oceans, seas, straits, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

An ocean is a vast collection of waters, which overspreads a considerable part of the globe, and is bounded, in certain directions, by some of the great divisions of the Earth. There are three; the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific.

A sea is a body of water communicating with the ocean by means of a strait, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black and Red Seas.

A strait is a part of the ocean, restrained within narrow bounds by land on either side, and opening a way to the sea; as the *Straits of Gibraltar, Malacca, &c.*

A gulf is a part of an ocean or sea, which frequently runs up into the land through narrow passages, which are called straits; as the Gulfs of Mexico, Persia, &c.

A bay is an arm of the sea, coming up into the land, and terminating in a nook. It is a kind of lesser gulf, larger than a creek, and generally more extensive in the middle than it is at the entrance, which entrance is called the Mouth of the Bay; as the Bay of Biscay, &c.

A lake is a great natural reservoir of standing water; as the lake of Geneva, in Europe, and Lake Superior, in North America.

A river is a body of water rising in the land, and flowing into the sea; as the Thames, Tiber, Nile, &c.

A creek is a narrow part of the sea, or of a river, that goes but a little way into the land.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS TO THE FOLLOWING LESSONS.

LATITUDE is reckoned from the equator to the pole, and is either north or south

A degree of latitude is 60 geographical miles, or $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Longitude is reckoned from London east or west, and at the equator 60 miles are a degree, but no where else; as the meridian lines, which are drawn through the equator, meet in the poles.

When the degrees of latitude and longitude are expressed at the beginning of a Lesson, they imply the extent between the respective degrees; as $50^{\circ} : 56^{\circ}$ N, Lat. signify between 50 degrees and 56 degrees north latitude.

The longitude is marked on the northern and southern, and the latitude on the eastern and western extremities of the square maps in common use.

The top of a map is the north, the bottom the south; the right-hand side the east, and the left-hand side the west.

The world is divided into four quarters, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

SECTION I. LESSON I.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the smallest quarter of the globe, but the most famous for the arts

and sciences : it is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean ; south by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Africa ; east by the continent of Asia ; west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Europe contains the following kingdoms and states :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Norway | 10. France |
| 2. Sweden | 11. Switzerland |
| 3. Denmark | 12. Bohemia |
| 4. Muscovy, or Russia | 13. Hungary |
| 5. Poland | 14. The British Isles |
| 6. Prussia | 15. Spain |
| 7. Germany | 16. Portugal |
| 8. The United Provinces | 17. Italy |
| 9. The Netherlands | 18. Turkey in Europe |

The islands are, Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, and Candia, in the Mediterranean Sea ; and the islands in the Archipelágo.

Europe is about 2200 miles long, from Cape North to the most southern parts of Italy, and about 2200 miles broad, from Cape Finisterre in Spain to the river Don or Tanais.

It lies between the 36th and 72d degrees of north latitude.

SEAS.

The Sea of Asoph, the Euxine or Black Sea, the Archipelago or Grecian Sea, between Europe and Asia.—The Mediterranean, between Europe and Africa.—The Atlantic, between Europe and America.—The German Ocean, between Britain and Germany.—The Baltic Sea, between Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia.—The Icy Sea, on the north.—The White Sea, in Russia.

STRAITS.

The Straits of Caffa, the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, Dardanel or Gallipoli, between Europe and Asia.—The Fare of Messina, between Italy and Sicily.—The Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa.—The Channel, between England and France.—The Sound, in the Baltic, between Denmark and Sweden.—The Straits of Boniface, between Sardinia and Corsica.

BAYS AND GULFS.

The Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain.—The Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey.—The Gulf of Bothnia, in Sweden.—The Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia.

RIVERS.

The Wolga, the Don, and the Nieper, in Muscovy.—The Danube, the Rhine, and the Elbe, in Germany.—The Vistula, in Poland.—The Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, in France.—The Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro, in Spain.—The Po, in Italy.—The Thames, the Humber, the Dee, and the Severn, in England.—The Shannon, in Ireland.

THE LAKES.

Those of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia.—Lake of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy.—Lake of Constance, between Switzerland and Germany.—The Lakes of Como and Maggiore, in Italy.—Lough Neagh, and many others, in Ireland.—Loch Lomond, with several more, in Scotland.

MOUNTAINS..

The Daara-field, between Norway and Sweden.—Mount Krapac, or the Carpathian Mountains, between Poland and Hungary.—The Pyrenean Mountains, between France and Spain.—The Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy.—The Appennines, which run longitudinally through Italy.—The Peak, in Derbyshire

in England.—Snowden, in Wales.—The Grampian Mountains, in Scotland.

VOLCANOES, OR BURNING MOUNTAINS.

Vesuvius in Naples, Italy.—Etna, in Sicily.—Stromboli, north of Sicily.—Hecla, in the cold island of Iceland.

LESSON II.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE island of Great Britain is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales.

OF ENGLAND.

<i>Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
2 E. : 6 W.	50 : 56	360	300	London.

This is a beautiful and verdant island, but its climate is variable and inconstant, and subjects its inhabitants to the extremes of heat and cold. Though small in its size, it is extremely populous, rich in cultivation, powerful in arms, and extensive in its merchandise ; so much so, that it is the admiration of the world : Its chief commodities are corn, cattle, copper, lead, iron, leather, coals, wool, cloth, stuffs, linen, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, &c. *The character of the English is solidity and*

perseverance ; they are brave and liberal, and are fond of the arts and polite literature ; but possess a certain reserve, which is not removed until after some acquaintance with them, when they are mostly found generous, sincere, and friendly. Thus much, I believe, an Englishman may say of his countrymen, without being accused of partiality.

The religion of England is the Episcopal Protestant, the articles of which may be found in a comprehensive manner in the Church Catechism.

England is governed by the King, the Lords, and Commons.

His present Majesty, George the Third, whose private virtues and public character have endeared him to all ranks of people, is descended from the illustrious House of Hanover.

England is bounded on the north by Scotland ; south, by the British Channel ; east, by the German or British Ocean ; west, by St. George's or the Irish Channel : and is divided into 40 counties, besides 12 counties in Wales, making in all 52. The 40 English counties are as follow :

NORTHERN.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Northumberland | 4. Durham |
| 2. Cumberland | 5. Yorkshire |
| 3. Westmorland | 6. Lancashire |

SOUTHERN.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Kent | 4. Hampshire |
| 2. Sussex | 5. Berkshire |
| 3. Surry | 6. Wiltshire |

EASTERN.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Norfolk | 4. Hertfordshire |
| 2. Suffolk | 5. Essex |
| 3. Cambridgeshire | 6. Middlesex |

WESTERN.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dorsetshire | 3. Devonshire |
| 2. Somersetshire | 4. Cornwall |

MIDLAND.

- | <i>Westward.</i> | <i>Eastward.</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cheshire | 10. Oxfordshire |
| 2. Derbyshire | 11. Buckinghamshire |
| 3. Staffordshire | 12. Bedfordshire |
| 4. Warwickshire | 13. Huntingdonshire |
| 5. Worcestershire | 14. Northamptonshire |
| 6. Shropshire | 15. Rutlandshire |
| 7. Herefordshire | 16. Leicestershire |
| 8. Monmouthshire | 17. Nottinghamshire |
| 9. Gloucestershire | 18. Lincolnshire |

ENGLAND.

LESSON III.

COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

NORTHERN.

NORTHUMBERLAND :—the chief towns are Newcastle, upon the river Tyne.

Berwick upon Tweed, a kind of town and county by itself.

Tinmouth, Shields, and Hexham, all upon the Tyne.

Newcastle is famous for coals.

Cumberland :—the chief towns are Carlisle, Penrith, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven on the sea.

Westmorland :—the chief towns are Appleby and Kendal.

Durham :—the chief towns are Durham, Stockton, and Sunderland on the sea.

Durham is noted for the growth of mustard.

Yorkshire is the largest county in England, and is divided into three Ridings, called the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding.

The chief towns of the North Riding are Richmond, Scarborough, Malton, Whitby, and Northallerton.

Of the East Riding, Hull upon the Humber, Beverly, and Burlington.

Of the West Riding, York, Leeds, Halifax, Wakefield, Ripon, Pontefract, Boroughbridge, Sheffield, and Doncaster.

York is reckoned the second city in England, and has a fine cathedral.

Scarborough is famous for its spa or mineral spaw.

Sheffield is noted for its hardware manufactures; and Leeds for its cloth trade; which branch is also carried on in several other towns in Yorkshire.

Lancashire.:—the chief towns are Lancaster, Manchester, Preston, Wigan, and Liverpool upon the river Mersey, a considerable sea-port.

This county is famous for a great number of cotton and linen manufactories.

MIDLAND.

Cheshire.:—the chief towns are Chester on the river Dee, Namptwich, and Macclesfield. Cheshire is a county-palatine, and has distinct privileges: it is noted for cheese and salt. Chester gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales.

Derbyshire.:—the chief towns are Derby, Cromford, and Chesterfield. This county is celebrated for many natural curiosities, among which is the Peak, a high mountain.

Staffordshire.:—the chief towns are Staff.

ford, Litchfield, Wolverhampton, and Newcastle under Line. Staffordshire is remarkable for its porcelain and earthenware; as also for its hat manufacture and malt liquor; it likewise participates in the hardware trade.

Warwickshire:—the chief towns are Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, and Stratford upon Avon. Coventry is famous for ribands; and Birmingham for hardware manufactures. Stratford upon Avon gave birth to the celebrated poet Shakespeare.

Worcestershire:—the chief towns are Worcester on the Severn; Kidderminster, Evesham on the Avon, and Droitwich. Worcester is famous for beautiful porcelain and earthen wares; Kidderminster for carpets; and Droitwich for fine salt.

Shropshire:—the chief towns are Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth, both on the Severn; Ludlow and Wenlock.

Herefordshire:—the chief towns are Hereford, Ross, and Leominster. This county is noted for cider.

Monmouthshire:—the chief towns are Monmouth, Pontypool, and Chepstow on the river Wye. Monmouth is celebrated for being the birth-place of Henry V. who conquered France. Pontypool is famous for its japanned wares.

Gloucestershire:—the chief towns are Gloucester and Tewkesbury, both on the Severn; Cirencester, and part of Bristol. This county is famous for cheese; though a great part of the cheese so called comes from other places.

Oxfordshire:—the chief towns are Oxford on the Isis, Banbury, Chipping Norton, Burford, Witney, Woodstock, and Henley on the Thames. Oxford contains the finest university in the world. Woodstock is noted for gloves, and ornamental steel articles.

Buckinghamshire:—the chief towns are Buckingham, Aylesbury, High Wycombe; Marlow and Eton on the Thames. Eton is famous for its college. The principal manufacture of Buckinghamshire is lace.

Bedfordshire:—the chief towns are Bedford upon the Ouse, Ampthill, Woburn, Dunstable, Luton, and Biggleswade. Bedford is famous for lace manufactures, and Dunstable for straw hats.

Huntingdonshire:—the chief towns are Huntingdon, St. Ives, and Kimbolton.

Northamptonshire:—the chief towns are Northampton, Peterborough, and Daventry. Northampton was formerly famous for its manufacture of shoes.

Rutlandshire:—the chief towns are Oak-

ham and Uppingham. This is the smallest county in England.

Leicestershire:—the chief towns are Leicester, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Nottinghamshire:—the chief towns are Nottingham and Newark upon the Trent; and Mansfield. Nottingham is famed for stockings and ale; and Mansfield for malt.

Lincolnshire:—the chief towns are Lincoln, Stamford, Boston, and Grantham.

EASTERN.

Norfolk:—the chief towns are Norwich and Yarmouth, both on the river Yare; Thetford and Lynn, on the river Ouse. Norwich is famous for its manufacture of shawls and stuffs of various kinds; and Yarmouth for a herring fishery.

Suffolk:—the chief towns are Ipswich, upon the Orwell; Bury, Sudbury; and Lowestoffe, on the sea.

Cambridgeshire:—the chief towns are Cambridge on the Cam; Newmarket, and Royston. The isle of Ely is included in Cambridgeshire, but is a distinct territory, and has its own jurisdiction; its chief towns are Ely and Wisbeach. Cambridge is celebrated for its university.

Newmarket is remarkable for its race-grounds.

Hertfordshire:—the chief towns are Hertford, St. Albans, Ware, Hitchin, Baldock, and part of Royston. Hertfordshire is famed for wheat.

Essex:—the chief towns are Colchester, Chelmsford, and Harwich on the sea. Colchester is famous for oysters, and for its manufactures of baize and serges. Harwich is the port where passengers embark for Holland.

Middlesex:—the chief towns are London and Westminster, which, with Southwark, in Surry, compose one large city, situated on the Thames, and the capital of the British dominions; Kensington, Hampton Court, Brentford, and Staines. London is allowed to be one of the finest cities in the world, and on account of its extent, riches, and commerce, may be justly reckoned the most considerable. Its most remarkable buildings are the Bridges, the Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, Somerset Place, the Mansion-house for the Lord Mayor, Guildhall, Westminster-hall, the Parliament-house, and the Churches (chiefly St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the church of St. Stephen Walbrook): there

are also many other noble edifices; both public and private. The varieties of manufactures carried on in this great city are exceedingly numerous; and its trades to all parts of the globe. London contains about a million of inhabitants. Kensington and Hampton Court are two of the King's palaces.

SOUTHERN.

Kent :—the chief towns are Canterbury; Maidstone, Chatham, and Rochester, on the Medway; Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, on the Thames; Dover, Deal, Margate, on the sea; and Tunbridge, famous for its spa. At Chatham and Woolwich are large dock-yards; and at Greenwich is a noble hospital for superannuated seamen. Dover is the nearest port to France. The county of Kent is famed for hops, cherries, and excellent corn.

Sussex :—the chief towns are Chichester, Lewes, East Grinstead, Horsham, Hastings, Rye, and Brighthelmston or Brighton.

Surry :—the chief towns are Southwark, Richmond, and Kingston, on the Thames; Guildford, Croydon, Epsom, and Ryegate.

Hampshire :—the chief towns are Win-

chester; Portsmouth, on the sea; Southampton, Lymington, and Christchurch, near the coast; Andover and Basingstoke; Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Winchester has a remarkably fine college and cathedral:—Portsmouth contains the grandest dock-yard in England.

Berkshire:—the chief towns are Reading; Windsor, and Wallingford, on the Thames; Abingdon, on the Isis; Newbury, and Hungerford, both on the Kennet. Windsor Castle is one of the royal palaces, and is a beautiful residence.

Wiltshire:—the chief towns are Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough, Malmsbury, Wilton, and Chippenham. Salisbury is remarkable for its canals of water through most of the streets; and for a noble cathedral with the highest spire in England. Devizes is famous for its wool trade; and Wilton for carpets.

WESTERN.

Dorsetshire:—the chief towns are Dorchester, Blandford, Sherborne, Shaftesbury; Pool, Bridport, Weymouth, and Lyme, on the sea. Dorchester is noted for ale. This county feeds an incredible number of sheep, and has large manufactures of cordage for the navy.

Somersetshire :—the chief towns are Bath, Wells, part of Bristol, Taunton, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. Bath, situated upon the river Avon, is a beautiful city, and famous for its medicinal waters. Somersetshire supplies great quantities of lead, copper, lapis calaminaris; and its manufacturing towns, bone-lace, stockings, and caps. Bristol, on the Avon, is partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Gloucestershire, but is independent of both, and a kind of county by itself. It is the next trading city in England to London and Liverpool, and particularly famous for glass and brass-wire manufactures; it is also remarkable for its hot wells.

Devonshire :—the chief towns are Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Bideford, Tiverton, Tavistock, Topsham, Oakhampton, Dartmouth; and Axminster, famous for its carpets. Plymouth is one of the most important sea-port towns in the kingdom, on account of its strength, situation, and excellent dock-yard.

Cornwall :—the chief towns are Launceston, Truro, Saltash, Falmouth, Bodmin, St. Ives, and Penzance. Devonshire and Cornwall supply tin and lead; and woollen manufactures are common to most of the western counties. Cornwall gives the title of *Duke* to the Prince of Wales. —

LESSON IV.

RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS IN ENGLAND.

THE source of the Thames is in Gloucestershire, under the name of the Isis; receiving the river Thame near Oxford, it is from thence called the Thames; and passing on to London, it empties itself into the German Ocean.

The Severn rises in Montgomeryshire, in Wales, and runs to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and from thence into the Irish Sea, by the Bristol Channel.

The Humber is merely an arm of the sea, which receives the rivers Trent, Ouse, and some others.

The Dee rises in Wales, and falls into the Irish Sea below Chester.

The Tweed divides England from Scotland.

The principal lakes are those of Westmorland and Cumberland, which afford some very picturesque scenes. There are lakes also in Lancashire, and the Isle of Ely.

MOUNTAINS.

The Peak, in Derbyshire.—The Pendle, in Lancashire.—The Wolds, in Yorkshire.—*The Chiltern*, in Bucks.—Malvern, in

Worcestershire.—Cotswold, in Gloucestershire.—Wrekin, in Shropshire.—The Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland.

LESSON V.

ISLANDS BELONGING TO ENGLAND.

THE Isle of Wight, reckoned as part of Hampshire, is one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the kingdom; its capital is Newport; and Cowes is a place of great trade. In Carisbrooke Castle Charles I. was confined many months.

The Isle of Anglesea, which makes one of the counties of Wales; the chief towns are Beaumaris and Holyhead.

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, is generally reckoned with Lancashire; its chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, and Peale.

The Scilly Isles, near the Land's End, Cornwall, are a cluster of dangerous rocks. They were famed in antiquity for their tin-mines; the chief of them is Saint Mary's.

Coquet, Fairne, and Holy islands, in Northumberland.

The isles of Thanet and Sheppy, in Kent.

The isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, lying near the coast of France, are also subject to England, and belong to Hampshire. 24

Guernsey, the largest of them, is about thirteen miles long, and twelve at the broadest part; it is a fine country, and its chief town is St. Peter le Port. 24

Jersey is something less, but a pleasant fertile spot; the capital town is St. Helier's. In this island the gallant Major Peirson was killed, in 1781.

The last four islands are all that remain to England of the dutchy of Normandy.

LESSON VI.

WALES.

WALES is a mountainous country, but contains rich vallies, which produce quantities of corn, &c. Their trade is mostly inland, where they send numbers of black cattle; they have several woollen manufactories, and carry on a coal trade with England and Ireland: the established religion of the Welsh is the church of England; they are a very hospitable people, and call *themselves the Ancient Britons.*

Wales is situated on the west side of

England, and is divided into twelve counties, six in North Wales, and six in South.

In North Wales :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Flintshire | 4. Caernarvonshire |
| 2. Denbighshire | 5. Merionethshire |
| 3. Isle of Anglesea | 6. Montgomeryshire |

In South Wales :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Cardiganshire | 10. Glamorganshire |
| 8. Radnorshire | 11. Caermarthenshire |
| 9. Brecknockshire | 12. Pembrokeshire |

Wales is about one hundred and twenty miles long, and eighty broad. — //

COUNTIES OF WALES.

Flint :—the chief towns are Flint on the river Dee ; St. Asaph, and Holywell.

Denbigh :—the chief towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, and Ruthin. Wrexham is the largest town in North Wales, and is noted for flannels.

The Isle of *Anglesea* :—the chief towns are Beaumaris and Holyhead, which is a great sea-port, and the usual passage to Dublin, in Ireland.

Caernarvon :—the chief towns are Caernarvon, Bangor, and Gwynedd. Caernar-

von was the birth-place of the first Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Second.

Merioneth:—the chief towns are Dolgelly, Harlegh, and Bala.

Montgomery:—the chief towns are Montgomery and Welshpool, on the Severn, near which that river rises.

Cardigan:—the chief towns are Cardigan and Aberystwith. Cardigan is famous for its lead-mines; there are also some mines of silver.

Radnor:—the chief towns are Radnor and Presteign.

Brecon:—the chief towns are Brecon and Hay. Brecon, or Brecknock, is noted for its cloth-trade.

Glamorgan:—the chief towns are Swansea, Cardiff, Landaff, and Cowbridge. 14

Caermarthen:—the chief towns are Caermarthen and Kidwelly. +

Pembroke:—the chief towns are Pembroke, St. David's, Haverfordwest; and Milford Haven, which is an excellent harbour, and the passage to Waterford, in Ireland. Pembroke was the birth-place of Henry VII.

The principal mountains are Snowden and Penmanmawr, in Caernarvonshire;

and Piblitmon, between the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan.

The chief rivers are the Severn, Wye, and Dee.

LESSON VII.

SCOTLAND.

<i>W. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
1 : 6	54 : 59	300	150	Edinburgh.

THE climate of Scotland is cold, the air being, in the Highlands, or northern parts, very keen and piercing, and the soil mostly barren and uncultivated : the staple commodities are fish, particularly herrings ; they also send great numbers of cattle to market.

In the south parts of Scotland, or the Lowlands, the soil improves, and is in many places fertile ; its commodities are hides, tallow, lead, iron, coals, fir, and various sorts of linen, which are beautifully fine.

The Scotch are a brave and sensible people, but possess a great share of national pride ; they are temperate in their diet, and generally of a robust constitution. Their religion is mostly Presbyterian.

Scotland lies on the north of England, from which it is separated by the river

Tweed, the Solway Frith, and the Cheviot Hills.

It is divided into North Scotland, or the Highlands, containing thirteen counties; and South Scotland, or the Lowlands, containing twenty; making all together, thirty-three: the Highlands being separated from the Lowlands by the river Tay.

HIGHLANDS.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
1. The Isles of the Orkneys and Shetland.	
2. Caithness	Wick.
3. Sutherland	Dornock.
4. Ross	Taine.
5. Cromartie	Cromartie.
6. Nairne	Nairne.
7. Inverness	Inverness.
8. Elgin, or Murray	Elgin.
9. Banff	Banff.
10. Aberdeen	Aberdeen.
11. Kincardine, or Mearn	Bervie.
12. Forfar, or Angus	Forfar.
13. Perth	Perth.

LOWLANDS.

1. Fife	St. Andrews.
2. Kinross	Kinross.
3. Clackmanan	Clackmanan.
4. Stirling	Stirling.
5. Dumbarton	Dumbarton.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
6. Argyle - - - - -	Inverary.
7. Bute - - - - -	Rothsay.
8. Ayr - - - - -	Ayr.
9. Renfrew - - - - -	Renfrew.
10. Lanerk, or Clydesdale -	Glasgow.
11. Linlithgow, or West Lo- thian - - - - -	Linlithgow.
12. Edinburgh, or Mid Lo- thian - - - - -	EDINBURGH.
13. Haddington, or East Lo- thian - - - - -	Haddington.
14. Berwick, or Merse - - -	Berwick.
15. Roxburgh - - - - -	Jedburgh.
16. Selkirk - - - - -	Selkirk.
17. Peebles, or Tweeddale - -	Peebles.
18. Dumfries - - - - -	Dumfries.
19. Kirkcudbright, or East Galloway - - - - -	Kirkcudbright.
20. Wigton, or West Galloway	Wigton.

The largest of the Orkney Isles is Pomona; the chief town of which is Kirk-wall.

The largest of the Shetland Isles is Mainland; and its chief town is Lerwick.

There are several of these islands, lying together at the northern extremity of Scotland.

Near *Inverness*, or Fort George, is the village of Culloden, famous for the battle fought in the year 1746, when the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Scotch rebels.

Aberdeen is noted for its university, and extensive stocking manufactory.

Glasgow, for its population, riches, and commerce, is the second city of Scotland; and perhaps one of the first in Europe for its elegance and regularity. The university is a noble building.

Paisley has extensive manufactures of silk and thread gauze, and large cotton-works.

EDINBURGH is situated on an eminence, and makes a grand appearance; the castle is built on a solid rock of great height, and looks down upon the city, commanding a most extensive and beautiful view. That part called the New Town is very elegant, and well laid out. At Edinburgh there is an university, with several other public buildings.

Principal rivers in Scotland—The Forth, which rises in Perthshire, and empties itself into the German Ocean.—The Tay, between the Highlands and Lowlands.—The Tweed, between Scotland and England.—The Dee and the Don, both in Aberdeenshire.—The Spey, which rises in Inverness, and divides the counties of Elgin and Banff.—The Clyde and the Nithe, which fall into the Irish sea.

Lakes in Scotland—Loch Lomond is

one of the most beautiful; it is seven leagues long, and three broad, and contains many little islands.

There are several others which present us with very picturesque scenes. The Scotch and Irish give the name of Loch to an arm of the sea.

Principal mountains — The Grampian Hills, which run in a westward course, from Aberdeenshire into Argyleshire. — The Pentland Hills, which run through Lothian and join those of Tweeddale. — The Lammer Muir, in Berwick. — The Cheviot Hills, on the borders of England between Roxburgh and Northumberland.

Islands of Scotland — The Hebrides, or Western Isles. — The Orkney Isles. — The Shetland Isles. — And those of Arran and Bute.

The Western Isles are very numerous; Harris, or Lewis, is the largest, about 100 miles long, and 13 broad, and belongs to Ross-shire.

The Isle of Sky, Uist, and some other of the Western Isles, are included in Inverness-shire.

Ilay, Jura, Mull, Tiery, Col, and the rest of the Hebrides, belong to Argyleshire.

The little island Jona, or St. Columba

Kill, is celebrated for having been the burying-place of several of the ancient Scotch, Irish, and Norwegian kings.

There are many curious remains of antiquity to be found in these islands.

LESSON VIII.

IRELAND.

<i>W. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
5 : 10	51 : 56	285	160	Dublin.

IRELAND lies on the west of England, in the Atlantic Ocean, and has the Scottish seas on the north. The climate is moist and damp, but milder than that of England. The principal commodities of Ireland are linen, butter, and salt provisions, which they export in great quantities; they also rear vast numbers of black cattle and sheep; and in the northern parts hemp and flax are raised, of infinite advantage to their linen manufactories, of which there are many. The genteel people of Ireland are hospitable, liberal, and polite, but the lower orders are ignorant, and much inclined to credulity; the established religion is that of England, but the bulk of the common people are Papists. ~~It is~~ governed by a Lord Lieutenant; the

legislative power formerly resided in two Houses of Parliament; but this country is now represented in the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Ireland is divided into four large provinces: Ulster, on the north; Munster, on the south; Leinster, on the east; Connaught, on the west: in all, thirty-two counties.

ULSTER.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
1. Donegal, or Tyrconnel	Donegal.
2. Fefmanagh	Enniskillen.
3. Tyrone	Omagh.
4. Londonderry, or Derry	Derry.
5. Antrim	Carrickfergus.
6. Down	Down Patrick.
7. Armagh	Armagh.
8. Monaghan	Monaghan.
9. Cavan	Cavan.

MUNSTER.

1. Waterford	Waterford.
2. Tipperary	Clonmel.
3. Cork	Cork.
4. Kerry	Tralee.
5. Limerick	Limerick.
6. Clare	Ennis.

LEINSTER.

1. Longford	Longford.
2. Meath, or East Meath	Trim.
3. West Meath	Mullingar.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
4.	Louth	Drogheda.
5.	Dublin	DUBLIN.
6.	Wicklow	Wicklow.
7.	Kildare	Naas.
8.	King's County	Philipstown.
9.	Queen's County	Maryborough.
10.	Wicklow	Wicklow.
11.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
12.	Carlow	Carlow.
13.	Wexford	Wexford.

CONNAUGHT.

1.	Galway	Galway.
2.	Roscommon	Roscommon.
3.	Mayo	Castlebar.
4.	Sligo	Sligo.
5.	Leitrim	Leitrim.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, situated on the river Liffey, is reckoned the second city in the British dominions, and contains about 140,000 inhabitants. It is the see of the archbishop of the province of Leinster; and the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, who holds his court in the Castle; it is also the seat of the courts of justice.

In Dublin is an university, called Trinity College, which is the only one in Ireland.

Principal rivers in Ireland—The Shannon, which rises in Leitrim, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean;—the Ban and Derg, in Ulster;—the Boyne and the Liffey, in

FRANCE.

Leinster, which fall into St. George's Channel;—the Barrow, the Nore, the Suir, which water the south part of the country, and uniting their streams below Ross, fall into the Channel at Waterford Haven.

The Boyne is celebrated for a victory, obtained by William III. King of England, over James II. on the 1st of July 1690.

The lakes, or loughs, in Ireland, are very numerous, and many of them afford the most beautiful views. That of Killarney is particularly celebrated for its echoes and enchanting prospects. The other principal ones are those of Neagh, Earne, and Poyle.

The mountains of Mourne and Jeragh, in the county of Down, are esteemed among the highest in the kingdom; that called Sheu-Denard has been calculated at 1086 yards perpendicular.

There are several mines in Ireland, containing silver, lead, copper, and iron.

LESSON IX.

FRANCE.

N. and E. Long. N. Lat. Length Breadth Capital
41: 8 42: 51 680 300 Paris:

FRANCE, anciently called Gaul, is bounded on the north by the British Channel

and the Netherlands ; south, by Spain and the Mediterranean ; east, by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy ; west, by the Bay of Biscay.

France is one of the finest countries in Europe : the air is temperate, and the soil excellent, producing corn, fruit, oil, and most of the luxuries of life. Their exportations of wines and brandy are to a great extent.

The southern part, particularly about Montpellier, is much warmer than England.

The French have ever been deemed an enlightened and accomplished people, however the national character may have suffered by the revolution in the year 1789.

The prevailing religion of France is the Roman Catholic. The professors agree in doctrine with the church of Rome, but do not acknowledge the authority of the Pope. All religions are tolerated in an equal degree.

The government of France, antecedent to the revolution, was an absolute monarchy ; on the abolition of royalty it became a republic ; at present it is a military despotism, regulated by the arbitrary will of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, the assumptive Emperor of

the French ; in whom is vested the power of nominating his successor.

Louis XVI. the last of the French kings, was condemned to lose his head on the scaffold, January 21, 1793. The Queen also was put to death under the guillotine on the 16th of the ensuing October. They both expired with composure and dignity.

France was formerly divided into twelve provinces.

NORTH.

Provinces.	Capitals.
1. Picardy - - - - -	Amiens.
2. Normandy - - - - -	Rouen.
3. Isle of France - - - - -	PARIS.
4. Champagne - - - - -	Troyes.

MIDDLE.

1. Bretagne or Brittany - - -	Rennes.
2. Orleannois - - - - -	Orleans.
3. Burgundy - - - - -	Dijon.
4. Lionnois - - - - -	Lyons.

SOUTH.

1. Guienne, or Gascony - - -	Bordeaux.
2. Languedoc - - - - -	Toulouse.
3. Dauphiné - - - - -	Grenoble.
4. Provence - - - - -	Aix.

To these were afterwards added three other countries, viz.

Provinces.	Capitals.
1. Lorraine - - - - -	Nanci.
2. Alsace - - - - -	Strasbourg.
3. Franche-Comté - - - - -	Besançon.

The Ushant Isles, Belleisle, and some other small islands, lie on the coast of Brittany; the Hieres on the south part of Provence.

Since the revolution, France has been divided into the following departments:

1. Circle of Paris.

Departments.	Chief Towns.
Paris - - - - -	PARIS.
Seine and Oise - - - - -	Versailles.
Seine and Marne - - - - -	Melun.
Aube - - - - -	Troyes.
Yonne - - - - -	Auxerre.
Loire - - - - -	Orléans.
Eure and Loire - - - - -	Chartres.

2. Circle of the Coast of the Channel.

Calais Straits - - - - -	Arras.
Somme - - - - -	Amiens.
Lower Seine - - - - -	Rouen.
Oise - - - - -	Beauvais.
Eure - - - - -	Evreux.
Orne - - - - -	Alençon.
Calvados - - - - -	Caen.
Channel - - - - -	Coutance.

3. Circle of the N. E.

Departments.	Chief Towns.
North	Douay.
Aisne	Laon.
Ardennes	Mezieres.
Marne	Châlons.
Meuse	Barleduc.
Moselle	Metz.
Meurthe	Nancy.

4. Circle of the E.

Lower Rhine	Strasbourg.
Upper Rhine	Colmar.
Vosges	Epinal.
Upper Marne	Chaumont.
Upper Saone	Vesoul.
Doubs	Besançon.
Côte d'Or	Dijon.
Jura	Lons le Saunier.

5. Circle of the S. E.

Saone and Loire	Macon.
Rhone and Loire	Lyons.
Upper Loire	Le Puy.
Puy de Dome	Clermont.
Cantal	St. Fleur.
Ain	Bourg.
Isere	Grenoble.
Ardeche	Privas.

6. Circle of the Coast of the Mediterranean.

Departments.	Chief Towns.
High Alps - - - - -	Gap.
Low Alps - - - - -	Digne.
Var - - - - -	Toulon.
Mouth of the Rhone - - - - -	Aix.
Drome - - - - -	Valence.
Lozere - - - - -	Mende.
Gard - - - - -	Nismes.
Herault - - - - -	Montpellier.
Corsica Isle - - - - -	Bastia.

7. Circle of the S.

Lot - - - - -	Cahors.
Aveyron - - - - -	Rodez.
Tarn - - - - -	Castres.
Aude - - - - -	Carcassone.
Arriege - - - - -	Foix.
Upper Garonne - - - - -	Toulouse.
Gers - - - - -	Auch.
High Pyrennees - - - - -	Tarbe.
Low Pyrennees - - - - -	Pau.
East Pyrennees - - - - -	Perpignan.

8. Circle of the S. W.

Vendée - - - - -	Fontenai comté.
Two Sevres - - - - -	Niort.
Charente - - - - -	Angouleme.
Lower Charente - - - - -	Saintes.
Upper Vienne - - - - -	Limoges.
Correze - - - - -	Tulles.
Dordogne - - - - -	Perigueux.

Departments.	Chief Towns.
Lot and Garonne - - - -	Agen.
Gironde - - - - -	Bordeaux.
Landes - - - - -	Marsan.

9. *Circle of the N. W.*

Finisterre - - - - -	Quimper.
North Coast - - - - -	St. Brieux.
Morbihan - - - - -	Vannes.
Isle and Vilaine - - - -	Rennes.
Mayenne - - - - -	Laval.
Mayne and Loire - - - -	Angers.
Lower Loire - - - - -	Nantes.
Sarte - - - - -	Le Mans.

10. *Circle of the Centre.*

Nievre - - - - -	Nevers.
Allier - - - - -	Moulins.
Creuse - - - - -	Gueret.
Cher - - - - -	Bourges.
Loire and Cher - - - - -	Blois.
Indre - - - - -	Chateauroux.
Indre and Loire - - - -	Tours.
Vienne - - - - -	Poitiers.

These are the eighty-three departments first decreed by the National Assembly; since which, France has, with the Netherlands and various other territories acquired by the revolutionary war, been divided into one hundred and fifteen departments.

Paris, the metropolis of all France, is

situated on the Seine: it is a most magnificent city, and estimated to contain about six hundred thousand inhabitants.

The most remarkable buildings are the Luxembourg, where is a valuable collection of paintings, the Louvre, the palace of Bourbon, the Guildhall, and the Hospital for Invalids, most of which are very superb. The environs of Paris are enriched with the palaces of Versailles, Marli, Fontainebleau, &c. together with a number of fine seats.

Troyes, situated on the Seine, was, before the revolution, the capital of Champagne, a province producing the celebrated wine of that name.

Orleans is a large and ancient city, seated on the Loire, near which is a forest containing fourteen thousand acres of wood.

Amiens is a handsome, large, and ancient city, where are extensive manufactures in linen and woollen cloths. It was the seat of the last pacific negotiations.

Abbeville is considerable for its manufacture of broad cloths, which are the best in France.

Lisle is a large commercial city, surrounded with walls, and very strongly for-

tified. The citadel is the masterpiece of the famous Vauban.

Dijon is an elegant city, situated in a delightful plain, which produces the wine called Burgundy.

Lyons, a city next to Paris for beauty, commerce, and opulence, is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, and famous for manufactures of silks, and gold and silver stuffs.

Toulon is a sea-port of great importance, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and contains a general magazine of naval stores.

Marseilles is a fine commercial city and sea-port, and was greatly celebrated in the time of the Romans.

Montpelier is a rich city, pleasantly situated upon a hill, the air and climate of which are thought so remarkably fine, that sick persons are often sent there from many other countries for the recovery of their health.

Narbonne is famous for excellent honey.

Bordeaux is a beautiful town, situated on the Garonne, with a very extensive trade in brandy, and the wines called claret and Bordeaux.

Brest is seated on a bay opening to the Atlantic; though a small town, it is the

strongest and best fortified sea-port that France has upon the ocean.

Nevers, a town on the Loire, contains manufactures of china, glass, and works of enamel.

Blois is a handsome city, pleasantly situated on the Loire, where the French language is thought to be spoken in the greatest purity.

Principal rivers of France—The Rhone and the Saone, which, joining their streams at Lyons, fall into the Mediterranean Sea. —The Garonne and the Loire, which empty themselves into the Bay of Biscay. —The Seine and the Somme, which fall into the British Channel.

France abounds with canals, which render the inland navigation extremely commodious; the most noted are that of Languedoc, which opens a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic, by the river Garonne; and the canal of Orleans.

Mountains — The Alps, which divide France from Italy; the Pyrennees, between France and Spain; the Vosges, which separate the department of that name from Upper Saone and Upper Rhine; Mount *Jura*, between France and Switzerland;

the Cévennes, in the late province of Languedoc; and Mont d'Or, in Puy de Dome.

LESSON X.

SPAIN.

<i>Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
10 W.: 3 E.	36 : 44	700	600	Madrid.

SPAIN is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France; south, by the Straits of Gibraltar; east, by the Mediterranean Sea; west, by Portugal and the Atlantic.

The climate of Spain is very pure, but extremely hot in summer, and cold in winter; the soil is luxuriant, and produces the most delicious fruits, corn, and many excellent wines, especially Sack and Sherry; they have wool and silk in abundance, and various metals, particularly iron, which they work to the greatest perfection, and furnish the best arms in the world: the seas afford fish of all kinds, particularly anchovies. We also receive from thence wine, oil, olives, raisins, chest-

nuts, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges, hams, snuffs, and several drugs, the growth of Spain and America.

The Spaniards are a noble and gallant people, but jealous and revengeful; they are of an olive complexion, and have fine sparkling eyes, with glossy black hair. The religion of Spain is Roman Catholic, and they have a private tribunal called the Inquisition, consisting of persons who torture or put to death any who express sentiments contrary to the religion or government; but this horrid engine of cruelty is likely to be speedily abolished.

- Spain has been long an absolute monarchy, perhaps the most so of any in Europe. Charles the Fourth resigned his crown in 1808 to his son Ferdinand the Seventh, who was shortly afterwards insidiously decoyed into France; and the country has been since engaged in an awful contest for its rights and liberties, with the tyrannical subverter of thrones and dominations; but has at length, through the skilful operations and decisive victories of Lord WELLINGTON, the pleasing prospect of a complete emancipation from the dominion of the malignant foe and oppressor of mankind.

Spain is divided into fourteen provinces:

NORTH.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. Galicia	Compostella.
2. Asturia	Oviedo.
3. Biscay	Bilboa.

Towards the Pyrenean Mountains.

1. Navarre	Pampeluna.
2. Arragon	Sarragossa.
3. Catalonia	Barcelona.

EAST.

1. Valencia	Valencia.
2. Murcia	Murcia.

SOUTH.

1. Granada	Granada.
2. Andalusia	Seville.

WEST.

1. Estremadura	Badajoz.
2. Leon	Leon.

MIDDLE.

1. Old Castile	Burgos.
2. New Castile	MADRID.

Barcelona is a handsome and rich trading city, situated on the Mediterranean

The manufactures are in silk, woollen, glass, steel, and iron.

Alicant, in the province of Valencia, is a small city on the Mediterranean, and has a considerable trade, being well known for its excellent fruits and wines, particularly that called Tent, or *Alicant*.

Malaga is an ancient sea-port on the Mediterranean. This part of the country is remarkable for luxuriance of soil, yielding in great abundance the most delicious fruits; from whence we have the raisins called after its name, and the wine we call Mountain.

Seville, situated on the Guadalquivèr, is a city next in size to Madrid, but greatly decayed in riches and population. It is famous for oranges, erroneously called *civil* oranges.

Gibraltar, in the same province with *Seville*, is a very strong, and by nature almost impregnable fort, built upon a rock on the strait. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English in the year 1704; in whose possession it still continues.

Cadiz, a large rich town, stands on an island, separated from Andalusia by a small arm of the sea, over which a fortified bridge is thrown, and joins it to the main

land. It is the emporium of Spanish commerce.

Salamanca, in the province of Leon, is a large and ancient city on the river Tormes, over which it has a bridge of twenty-five arches, built by the Romans, and still entire. Here also is the principal university of Spain.

MADRID, the capital of all Spain, is situated on the Manzanares, and surrounded by a mud wall; the streets are handsome and spacious, well paved and lighted. It is estimated to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The royal palace, which stands on an eminence at the west side of the city, is a magnificent structure. There are other royal palaces round the metropolis, the principal of which are those of Aranjuez and the Escorial—the former remarkable for its grand and delightful gardens; the latter, said to be the most costly of any palace in Europe, is enriched with a beautiful variety of paintings, sculpture, tapestry, &c.

VITTORIA, in Biscay, will be ever celebrated in the annals of Spain and England as the place where Lord WELLINGTON, by the energies of his own genius, seconded by the skill of his officers, and supported by the brave army he commanded, gained

one of the most brilliant victories recorded in modern history; the French having lost every thing;—artillery, ammunition, baggage, cattle, provisions, money, in short, all the essential requisites of the army. This engagement occurred on the 21st of June 1813, and is the seventh victory which Lord WELLINGTON has gained in the Peninsula.

Principal rivers of Spain—The Ebro, which falls into the Mediterranean at Tortosa; the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivèr, which all discharge themselves into the Atlantic.

Mountains—The Pyrennees, between Spain and France, extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, two hundred miles.—The Cantabrian mountains, which are a kind of continuation of the Pyrennees, and reach across to the Atlantic Ocean.—Mount Calpe, now called the Hill of Gibraltar, and in former times, one of the pillars of Hercules; the other, Mount Abyla, lying opposite to it, in Africa.

The islands lying near Spain, in the Mediterranean, are Majorca, its chief town Majorca.—Minorca, its chief town Port Mahon.—Yviea, its chief town Yviea.

The foreign possessions of the crown of

Spain, besides those in America, are the towns of Ceuta and Oran, on the coast of Barbary; in Africa; the Canary Islands; —and the Philippine and Ladrone Islands, in Asia.



LESSON XI.

PORTUGAL.

<i>W. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
7 : 10	37 : 42	300	130	Lisbon.

PORTUGAL, anciently called *Lusitania*, is bounded by Spain on the north and east; and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean,

The climate is soft, and beneficial to consumptive persons; but the soil is not in general equal to that of Spain for fertility. The language and manners of each people are much the same; but the Portuguese are neither so tall nor well made as the Spaniards, and have lost that spirit of enterprise which formerly distinguished them. Their principal trade is in Lisbon and Port wines.

The religion of Portugal is the Roman Catholic, and the government is an absolute and hereditary monarchy; but the fate of this kingdom is at present in sus

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earthquake, but has since been rebuilt in an elegant and commodious manner. We have from hence the wine called Lisbon.

Setuval, or *St. Ube's*, is a considerable town, and has a prosperous commerce.

The principal rivers in Portugal are the Tagus, &c. as mentioned in Spain.

The chief mountains are those which divide Algarve from Montejo—and those of Tralos Montes.

The foreign settlements of the Portuguese are of immense value.

In Asia, they have Goa, on the Malabar coast, and some other places; and Macao, near China.

In Africa, the Madeira, Cape de Verd, and some other small islands; and several forts and factories.

In South America, Brazil; whence they bring vast riches.

And the islands of the Azores, or Terceiras, between Portugal and America.

The Portuguese were the first who found a passage to the East Indies by way of the Cape of Good Hope, A. D. 1498.

LESSON VII.

ITALY.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
7 : 19	38 : 47	600	400	Rome.

ITALY is a large peninsula, shaped like a boot, and washed on three sides by the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

The upper or northern part is contiguous to France, Switzerland, and Germany; from all which it is separated by the Alps. This country is not unjustly called by its inhabitants, 'the Garden of the World;' it produces wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits, in the greatest perfection. The air of Italy may be said to be dry and pure, though some places are unwholesome. Their commerce consists of native silk and Parmesan cheese. The Italians are in general well-proportioned, and have much expression in their looks; they are more vindictive than brave, and extremely superstitious.

Italy has produced a number of excellent poets, painters, sculptors, &c. and may be said to be the native country of all that *is stupendous, great, or beautiful.*

The religion is Roman Catholic.

Italy has been usually divided in the fol-

lowing manner, and is subject to different powers.

The greater part of the north of Italy is now denominated a kingdom; Bonaparte having in 1805 assumed the title of "King of Italy," and appointed Prince Eugene Beauharnois his representative and viceroy. On the 20th of March 1811, Bonaparte had a son by his present Empress, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. To this son he instantly gave the title of the "King of Rome;" thus showing that he meant the Prince Eugene, above noticed, only as his representative till one of his own children should be fitted to sway the sceptre of the Italian kingdom.

		NORTH,					
<u>Divisions.</u>							<u>Chief Towns.</u>
1.	Savoy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Chambery.
2.	Piedmont - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Turin.
3.	Montserrat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Casal.
4.	Milan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Milan.
5.	Parma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Parma.
6.	Modena - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Modena.
7.	Mantua - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Mantua.
8.	Venice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Venice.
9.	Genoa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Genoa.

MIDDLE.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
1. Tuscany	Florence.
2. Pope's Territories	ROME.
3. Lucca	Lucca.
4. St. Marino	St. Marino.

SOUTH.

Naples	Naples.
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Turin is seated on the Po, and though not very large, is one of the finest cities in Europe, strongly fortified, and the capital of his Sardinian Majesty; who is so absolute, that his revenues consist of what he chooses to lay upon his subjects. This city and country carry on a large trade in silks, which are considered the best in Italy.

Milan is remarkable for great beauty and fertility; its chief manufactures are in silk, hardware, and crystal.

Parma is one of the most flourishing states of Italy, and its capital is celebrated for the beautiful printing from the press of Bealoni. The cheese called Parmesan is made at Lodi, in the Milanese, and has been in estimation for many centuries.

Mantua was the native country of the great poet Virgil.

Venice, one of the most renowned cities

in the world, is built upon seventy-two little islands at the bottom of the Adriatic Gulf. The grandeur and convenience of the public palaces, the treasury, arsenal, &c. are very great. Its trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, &c. is considerable. The Venetian territories abound with vineyards and plantations of mulberries.

Genoa is a superb city, containing some very magnificent palaces, and great manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper. The common people are the most laborious of all the Italians, and the face of the country near the sea is beautifully romantic.

Florence is a celebrated and beautiful city, standing between mountains covered with olive-trees, vineyards, and delightful seats. It possesses more works of art in painting, sculpture, and architecture, than any other town in Italy except Rome.

Leghorn is a handsome, well-built town, in Tuscany, whence we have silk, wine, and oil.

Rome, formerly the mistress of the world, is seated on the Tiber, and reckoned the capital of all Italy. This magnificent city abounds with curiosities both ancient and modern; such as noble ruins, especially those of the Pantheon, and the

triumphal arches; superb buildings, particularly the church of St. Peter; and a great variety of fine paintings and statues. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at about 150,000.

The Pope, while his temporal authority continued, usually resided here; he is called the chief Bishop of all Roman Catholics, also frequently the Roman Pontiff. The present Pope is Pius VII. who was elected in March 1800.

The Pope's territories contain many other towns celebrated in ancient history; but his authority as a temporal prince can scarcely be said to exist, and the repeated encroachments which have been recently made upon the districts of the Church, have left him little more than the name of a sovereign.

Lucca is situated in a delightful plain near the sea, and trades in mercery goods, wines, and fruits, especially olives.

St. Marino, on the Gulf of Venice, is a geographical curiosity. Its territories occupy only a single craggy mountain, with a few eminences at the bottom.

Naples is one of the largest divisions of Italy, and abounds with all kinds of grain, fruits, herbage, flax, oil, and wine, in the *highest perfection*; it may be justly called

a paradise for beauty and fertility; but the most delightful part, from its vicinity to the volcano of Vesuvius, is sometimes threatened with desolation. Naples, the capital, situated on the Mediterranean, is a most superb city, and presents the curious traveller with many things deserving his notice. The present King of Naples and Sicily, or, as he is often called, the King of the Two Sicilies, is Ferdinand IV.; who nobly defended his territories against the French army in 1799, but being overpowered, quitted his throne, and took refuge in the island of Sicily. Murat, a celebrated French general, is now King of Naples.

Principal rivers in Italy—The Po, which falls into the Adriatic Gulf;—the Volturno, Tiber, and Arno, which empty themselves into the Mediterranean.—The famous Rubicon is the southern boundary between Italy and the ancient Cisalpine Gaul.

The chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, which divides Italy from Turkey in Europe; and the Gulfs of Tarento, Genoa, and Naples.

The straits are those of Messina and Bonifacio.

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to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530, by the Emperor Charles V. when the Turks drove them out of Rhodes. They are now known by the distinction of the Knights of Malta, and are under the government of a Grand Master. The principal town of this little island, or rather rock (which now belongs to the English), is Malta.

The chief of the Lipari Isles are Lipari, and Stromboli, where is a volcano, which burns without ceasing.

VENETIAN DALMATIA and RAGUSA. The Dalmatian provinces are independent of Turkey, though situated on the eastern side of the Gulf of Venice; and even the republic of Ragusa bears the name of an Italian state. Cattaro, an important place south of Ragusa, belongs to the French.

LESSON XIII.

GERMANY.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
5 : 19	45 : 55	600	500	Vienna.

GERMANY, or the Holy Roman Empire, is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; south, by Italy and Switzerland; east, by

Prussia, Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary ; west, by the Netherlands and France.

The climate of this country varies greatly in its different circles, according to their situation ; the soil is in some places surprisingly fruitful, and in others barren and steril ; there are vast forests and woods ; the country in general produces grain of every kind, and abounds in metals and minerals.

The Germans are grave and ceremonious, but honest and fair in their dealings ; they have a genius for mechanics, and are famous for some singular inventions, among which is the gun.

The Reformation was introduced here by Luther about the year 1517 ; and Calvinism was afterwards professed by several German princes. The number of Protestants and Papists are now said to be nearly equal : Jews also are very numerous in this country.

Germany is remarkable for its subdivisions into an immense number of independent states, which were all for many ages politically united. Almost every prince in Germany, of which there are about 200, is arbitrary in the government of his own estate ; yet together they used to form a great confederacy, governed by political

laws: but in 1806, the constitution of the German Empire was set aside by the intrigues of the French. The Emperor of Austria relinquished the title of Emperor of Germany; and a new political association was formed of many considerable states, under the title of the Confederation of the Rhine; at the head of which, under the title of Protector, is the Emperor of the French. The Kings of Prussia and Saxony are at present regarded as the principal potentates in the north of Germany; and the Kings of Bavaria and of Wirtemberg are the most considerable in the south. There are, besides these, a number of free cities, which are sovereign states.

The nine chief parts into which Germany was formerly divided, were called circles: three on the north; three in the middle; and three on the south.

Northern Circles.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Westphalia | 3. Lower Saxony. |
| 2. Upper Saxony | |

Middle Circles.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 4. Upper Rhine | 6. Franconia. |
| 5. Lower Rhine | |

Southern Circles.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 7. Swabia | 9. Austria. |
| 8. Bavaria | |

NORTHERN CIRCLES.

Westphalia :—the chief towns are Münster, Embsen, Paderborn; Osnaburg, subject to its own bishop; Minden; Düsseldorf, upon the Rhine; and Liege. Osnaburg is famous for the manufacture known by that name, and for the best Westphalia hams.

Upper Saxony :—the chief towns are Dresden and Wittenburg, on the Elbe; Stetin and Francfort, on the Oder; Berlin and Potsdam, on the Elbe; Strasburg, upon the Baltic Sea; these five last-mentioned towns belong to the King of Prussia; Dresden is a beautiful city, famous for its mirrors, foundries of bells and cannon, and particularly for the porcelain manufacture called Dresden. Berlin is the capital of all the King of Prussia's dominions, and contains 126,600 inhabitants. Its manufactures of all kinds are numerous.

Lower Saxony :—the chief towns are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Mecklenburg.

MIDDLE CIRCLES.

Upper Rhine :—the chief towns are Francfort, on the Maine; and Spire, on the Rhine.

Lower Rhine :—the chief towns are Heidelberg, Worms, Mentz, Bonn, and Cologne, all upon the Rhine.

Franconia :—the chief town is Nuremberg.

SOUTHERN CIRCLES.

Swabia :—the chief town is Augsburg; besides the villages of Blenheim and Hockstet, near the Danube, famous for the signal victory gained there by the Duke of Marlborough.

Bavaria :—the chief towns are Munich, Saltsburg; Ingoldstat and Ratisbon, on the Danube.

Austria :—the chief towns are VIENNA, on the Danube; and Gratz. VIENNA is the residence of the Emperor of Austria, and the capital of his dominions, comprehending Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, part of Silesia, Slavonia, Croatia, Transylvania, and part of Poland. The other principal towns are Prague, Presburg, Buda, and Cracow.

The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder, the Weser, the Moselle, and the Maine.

The most noted lake is Constance, between Germany, and Switzerland.

This country is said to contain more mineral waters than all Europe besides; those of the Spa, Pyrmont, and Aix-la-Chapelle, are well known for their medicinal virtues.

The chief mountains are the Alps, which divide Germany from Italy.

LESSON XIV.

BOHEMIA.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
12 : 19	48 : 52	478	322	Prague.

THE kingdom of Bohemia is bounded on three sides by Germany, and has Poland on the east. The climate is not so wholesome as that of Germany; the soil and productions are much the same; the manufactures are linen, copper, iron, and glass. Popery is the established religion. This country is divided into three parts, viz.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------|
| 1. Bohemia Proper | | 3. Moravia. |
| 2. Silesia. | | |

Bohemia is chiefly subject to the House of Austria; its capital Prague, on the river Mvlda, is one of the finest and most magnificent cities in Europe; the most noted

of its buildings is a very noble bridge. It is a place of but little trade; and its inhabitants are computed at about eighty-three thousand.

Silesia is a dutchy, chiefly subject to the King of Prussia; its capital is Breslau, on the Oder.

Moravia is subject to Austria; its capital is Olmutz.

LESSON XV.

SWISSERLAND.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
6 : 11	45 : 48	260	100	Berne.

SWISSERLAND is a small romantic country, lying upon the Alps, between Germany, Italy, and France.

On first entering Swisserland you would suppose it to be a chaos of barren rocks and craggy mountains, formed by the hand of Nature more to terrify than delight the traveller; it even has the aspect of the ruins and wrecks of the world, scarcely affording to its inhabitants one cheering comfort; nevertheless, though the mountains are almost always covered with snow, the valleys are fruitful and well cultivated; the country is delightful during summer.

on the frontiers of Switzerland; their names are,

Counties, &c.	Chief Towns.
1. The abbey and town of St. Gall.	
2. The county of the Grisons	Coire.
3. The Vallais - - - - -	Sion.
4. The republic of Geneva -	Geneva.
5. The counties of Neufchatel, and of Vallangin - - -	Neufchatel.
6. The town of Bienne.	
7. The bishopric of Bale - -	Delsperg.
8. The town of Muhlhausen.	

The city of Geneva is well built and fortified: it is situated upon the efflux of the Rhone from the grand lake of Geneva, has a number of manufacturers and artists, and is esteemed a most delightful place.

The territory of Geneva is now annexed to France, and the Vallais forms a little independent republic.

LESSON XVI.

THE NETHERLANDS, OR BELGIUM.

E. Long.	N. Lat.	Length.	Breadth.	Capital.
2 : 7	49 : 52	200	200	Brussels.

THOUGH the provinces of the Netherlands, which were formerly subject to the

House of Austria, are now become part of France, yet, as they have been so recently annexed to that country, and are still distinguished from it by the name of **BELOIUM**, we shall describe them in a separate article. They are bounded on the north by the United Provinces, east by Germany, south and west by France.

The soil of these provinces is rich, producing corn, fruits, and flax.

The principal manufactures are fine lawns, cambric, lace, &c. with which they carry on a very advantageous traffic, particularly with England.

The inhabitants, formerly called Flemings, are an honest people; but their manners are not very polite; their religion is Roman Catholic, except in the districts formerly belonging to the Dutch.

The Netherlands consist of the ten following provinces:

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. Flanders - - - - -	Ghent.
2. Brabant - - - - -	BRUSSELS.
3. Antwerp - - - - -	Antwerp.
4. Mechlin - - - - -	Mechlin.
5. Limburg - - - - -	Limburg.
6. Luxemburg - - - - -	Luxemburg.
7. Namur - - - - -	Namur.
8. Hainault - - - - -	Mons.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
9. Cambray	Cambray.
10. Artois	Arras.

The provinces of Cambray and Artois are included in the French departments of the North and the Straits of Calais.

Ghent, on the Scheldt, is the capital of that part of Flanders which formerly belonged to the House of Austria. It is a large town, but not considered either rich or strong. It was the birth-place of the Emperor Charles V.

BRUSSELS is a populous, lively place, and has a very handsome appearance. It contains manufactures of lace, camlets, and tapestry.

Principal rivers—The Maese, Scheldt, and Sambre.

Canals—Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend.

LESSON XVII.

HOLLAND,

FORMERLY CALLED

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

E. Long.	N. Lat.	Length.	Breadth.	Capital.
2 : 7	5 : 54	150	150	Amsterdam.

THESE provinces lie opposite to the eastern coast of England, at the distance of

only ninety miles across the British Ocean. They are a narrow slip of low swampy land, which has been drained at a vast expense; the air is damp and foggy.

The Dutch, in time of peace, have a very extensive commerce with all parts of the world; the principal of their home commodities are butter, cheese, tobacco-pipes, Delft-ware, hemp, and paper. They are a plain and industrious people, in general very fond of drinking, smoking tobacco, and skating.

The streets in Holland are remarkably clean and neat, and have canals running through them, the borders planted with rows of trees. The established religion is Calvinism; but all others are tolerated.

The United Provinces consist of seven.

Provinces.	Capitals.
1. Holland - - - - -	AMSTERDAM
2. Zealand - - - - -	Middleburg.
3. Utrecht - - - - -	Utrecht.
4. Guelderland and Zutphen	Nimeguen, Zutphen.
5. Overysse - - - - -	Deventer.
6. Groningen - - - - -	Groningen.
7. Friesland - - - - -	Leuwarden.

These industrious provinces were, in consequence of a revolution effected by French influence, distinguished from the year 1795 to the year 1806, by the name

of the "Batavian Republic." At this last period, Bonaparte waved his magic wand, the republic disappeared,—and in its stead arose, before the astonished eyes of the Hollanders, a kingdom, under the guardianship of Louis Bonaparte. But in July 1810 the new monarch abdicated his throne, upon which the Emperor Napoleon decreed that the country should be united to France; and that the city of Amsterdam should be the third city in the empire.

Holland is by far the richest of the provinces, and besides the capital, contains the noted towns of Rotterdam, the Hague, and Leyden.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of all the United Provinces, is a fine and wealthy city, built upon piles of wood near the bay Zuyder Zee, and is thought to contain about 240,000 inhabitants.

Rotterdam ranks next for commerce and opulence. It is situated on the Maese, and was the birth-place of the famous Erasmus.

The *Hague*, though called a village, was, before the late revolution, the seat of government, the residence of most persons of distinction, and celebrated for the magnificence of its buildings.

Leyden, a fine city, famous for its uni-

versity and manufactures of excellent cloth.

The *Texel* is an island at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbour. Adjacent to Camperdown, somewhat south of the Texel, Admiral Duncan obtained a splendid victory over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

Principal rivers—The Rhine, Maese, and Scheldt.

Canals are very numerous, and serve for the same purpose as roads in other countries, viz. travelling and the conveyance of goods.

LESSON XVIII.

DENMARK.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
8 : 11	54 : 58	240	114	Copenhagen.

DENMARK Proper consists of the peninsula called Jutland and Sleswick; and the isles of Zealand, Funen, Langland, Falster, Mona, Femeren, Alsen, and Bornholm, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

The peninsula is bounded on the north by the Scaggerac Sea; east, by the Sound.

south, by the Baltic and Holstein ; west, by the German Ocean.

The country is mostly flat, and abounds with bogs and morasses, affording but an indifferent soil. It produces however corn, and good pasturage in many parts, and there is plenty of fish on the coasts ; the commodities exported are chiefly timber, black cattle, dried fish, iron, and naval stores ; for which they import wine, oil, tobacco, salt, silk, woollen stuffs, sugar, and spices.

The Danes are tall and strong-bodied men, but have neither the courage nor vigour of their ancestors. Their religion is Lutheran.

Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, governed in an absolute manner. His present Danish Majesty is Frederick VI. who began his reign in March 1808.

COPENHAGEN, the capital, is situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand : it is a large, rich, and well-fortified town, with about 100,000 inhabitants.

Fredericksburg, about twenty miles from Copenhagen, is the country-seat of His Danish Majesty.

Elsineur is a commercial town of Zea-

land, at which all foreign ships that trade to the Baltic pay a toll.

Holstein, in Germany, appertains to Denmark; as do likewise the islands of Iceland and Ferroe; and the dreary country of Greenland, famous for the whale fishery. Iceland, which is situated in the northern seas, abounds in subterranean fires and volcanos. Of these, Mount Hecla is the most important, being nearly a mile in height. The summit is covered with snow, except some spots where the heat predominates. The boiling springs of Iceland are also remarkable: that of Geyser, adjacent to Skalholt, is the most singular, rising from an opening 19 feet in diameter, and ascending at intervals to the height of 50 or even 90 feet. The only religion which is tolerated in Iceland is the Lutheran.

The Ferroe Isles are situated about midway between the coast of Norway and Iceland, and are not unfertile, producing some barley, and affording abundant pasturage for sheep.

The Danish West India islands of St. Thomas and St. John surrendered to the British forces on the 22d of December 1806, and Santa Cruz on the 28th of the *same month*.

LESSON XIX.

NORWAY.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
5 : 30	58 : 72	1000	200	Bergen.

NORWAY is situated on the north of Denmark, from which it is separated by the Scaggerac or Categate Sea ; and lies all along the west of Sweden.

This country is almost a wilderness, full of mountains and rocks, and the climate very cold. In the most northern parts, the winter continues eight or nine months. The inhabitants spend their time in hunting and fishing. Their immense forests supply foreigners with masts, beams, and planks ; they have a great variety of birds and fish, quarries of excellent marble, with mines of various metals, in some of which the magnet is found.

The Norwegians are industrious, honest, brave, and hospitable ; their religion is Lutheran.

The kingdoms of Norway and Denmark were united in the year 1387 ; the heir to Norway having married Margaret the heiress of Denmark : the union of these *two crowns* is called the Union of Calmar, *and ever since that time Norway has been*

governed by a Danish Viceroy; but it is said, that, by a recent treaty between Russia and Sweden, assisted by England, Norway is to be wrenched from the crown of Denmark, and given to BERNADOTTE, the Crown Prince of Sweden.

BERGEN is the capital, and the residence of the Danish Viceroy; the rest of the chief towns are *Drontheim*, *Christiana*, *Fredericshall*. At the siege of this last place Charles XII. of Sweden lost his life, December 11, 1718. There is a long chain of mountains between Norway and Sweden, called the Daara-field, and on the coast of Norway is the famous vortex of the sea called the Maelstroom: it is heard at a great distance, and forms a whirlpool of vast depth and extent, and so violent, that, if a ship comes near it, it is drawn in and shattered to pieces.

LESSON XX.

SWEDEN.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
10 : 32	56 : 69	800	500	Stockholm.

SWEDEN is bounded on the north by Danish Lapland; south, by the Baltic; east, by Russia; and west, by Norway. Its

chief wealth consists in mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. These mines are very spacious, afford commodious habitations for numerous families, and seem to form a subterranean world.

Though *Sweden* is deemed a country encumbered with barren rocks, lakes, and mountains, and the climate intensely cold, still the air is considered healthful. They have neither spring nor autumn; nevertheless, they have summer for three months, and it steals so quickly upon them, that the vallies are green in a few days, which before were covered with snow.

The *Swedes* are a generous, brave people, and complaisant in their manners; their religion is Lutheran, and their government absolute.

Gustavus the Third, a brave and accomplished prince, was assassinated in 1792, at Stockholm; and the murderer, Ankerstrom, was shortly after executed. The present king of Sweden is Charles XIII.; but the sole management of the government is vested in the hands of the Crown Prince, BERNADOTTE, a late French general of acknowledged experience, sagacity, and valour.

This country has been usually divided

into the following districts, each of which contains several extensive provinces :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sweden Proper | 6. Finland |
| 2. Gothland | 7. Swedish Pomerania, in Upper |
| 3. West Nordland | Saxony, Ger- |
| 4. Swedish Lapland | many. |
| 5. East Bothnia | |

Finland has been lately wrested from Sweden by the Russians.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of the whole country, is built on six small islands, joined together by wooden bridges, and is naturally secured by little rocks and islands which surround it: it is the residence of the king of Sweden. In 1739 an academy of sciences, as also of painting and sculpture, was established here.

The other towns of note are.—*Upsal*, formerly esteemed the chief city in the kingdom; *Gothenburg*, *Calmar*, *Abo*, *Tornea*, *Nordkioping*, *Lunden*, and *Fahlun*. *Stralsund*, the chief town in Swedish Pomerania, is surrounded by water, and maintains a considerable trade. *Wismar*, on the northern shore of Germany, is also possessed by Sweden.

The gulfs are those of Finland and Bothnia, which are arms of the Baltic Sea.

The Sound is a strait, the entrance from the Scaggerac into the Baltic.

In the Baltic Sea there are no tides; and a current is always running into the German or British Ocean.

The islands are innumerable in the lakes and gulfs, and on the coasts of the Baltic; the principal among them are Gothland, Oeland, Aland, and Rugen. Gothland is celebrated for the travels of Linnæus.

LESSON XXI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
23 : 65	47 : 72	1500	1100	Petersburg.

THIS great empire is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean and the White Sea; south, by Turkey and Little Tartary; east, by Asiatic Russia; west, by Sweden and Poland.

The climate of this country is so intensely cold, that drivers sitting in their loaded carriages have been found frozen to death in that posture; the south parts are, however, populous and fruitful; the productions and exports are furs, red leather, linen, sail-cloth, timber, hemp, flax, iron, copper, pitch and tar, &c.

Russia became an empire in 1721, un-

der Peter I. surnamed the Great, for his extraordinary character; a more indefatigable prince for the welfare of his people having never appeared.

The Empress Catharine II. memorable for her ambitious exploits, died at an advanced age, Nov. 17, 1796. Her successor, the late Emperor Paul, died suddenly on the 23d of March 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander, the present Emperor.

The Russians are much more polished than they were formerly. The established religion is the Greek church, and their government despotic, there being no legislative power distinct from that of the sovereign.

This country was formerly divided into eleven governments, viz.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. PETERSBURG | 7. Woronetz |
| 2. Revel | 8. Belgorod |
| 3. Riga | 9. Kiow |
| 4. Novogorod | 10. Nichgorod |
| 5. Smolensko | 11. Archangel. |
| 6. Moscow | |

The Empress Catharine II. greatly extended her dominions by repeated conquests, and divided them into forty-two governments.

PETERSBURG, the capital of the whole

empire, is a large handsome city, built by Peter the Great, on an island in the middle of the river Neiva, near the bottom of the Gulf of Finland, and contains 30,000 inhabitants.

Riga, seated on a gulf of the same name in the Baltic Sea, is the most commercial place, next to Petersburg, in the Russian empire.

Revel is a city of great trade, and is much frequented by English and Dutch merchants.

Moscow is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name, standing in the very heart of the empire, and was formerly the capital. Peter the Great designed a canal from this city to Petersburg, connecting the Gulf of Finland with the Wolga and the Caspian Sea; but the scheme failed through the ignorance of the engineers. The inland navigation of Russia is, however, very extensive; as goods may be conveyed by water from Petersburg to China in Asia, with an interruption of only 60 miles.

Archangel, on the borders of the White Sea, is a place of good trade.

Astracan, at the mouth of the Wolga near the Caspian Sea; *Kolonna*, or *Kolomo*, in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

Cherson, at the mouth of the Nieper ; and *Caffa*, in the Crimea (now Taurida), are also cities of considerable trade and consequence.

Cronstadt, in the island of Retusari, west of Petersburg, has an excellent harbour, is strongly fortified, and is the chief station of the Russian fleet.

Oesel and Dago in the Baltic, north of the Gulf of Riga, are of considerable size, but full of rocks. The marble of the former is remarkably beautiful. Nova Zembla, or the New Land, is uninhabited. The Russians have lately taken possession of the remote and dreary islands of Spitsbergen. To the N. E. of this gloomy group are the small isles called by some the Seven Sisters, by others the Seven Islands, the most arctic land yet discovered, being $81\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north lat. Among these Captain Phipps and his crew, in 1773, were surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August, when a brisk wind providentially accomplished their deliverance, and saved them from the dreadful prospect of perishing by the winter polar cold. In these regions there are also rocks of ice, of many miles in extent, and astonishing height, adorned, like a

thedrals, with pinnacles which reflect every variety of colours in the sun.

The whole of this immense empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is of greater extent than all the other European states together; comprehending the northern parts of Europe and Asia, stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Eastern Ocean.

Russia is mostly a level country; from Petersburg to Pekin in China there is scarcely a hill; the same may be said of the road from Petersburg to the north of France. The Ural Mountains, which run from N. to S. in the 60th degree of E. longitude, separate European from Asiatic Russia.

The most remarkable rivers are the Wolga, the Don, the Dnieper, and the Dwina.

The *Russian Laplanders*, who inhabit the coast of the Frozen Ocean, are of the Tartar make, and clothe themselves from head to foot with the skins of the reindeer.

LESSON XXII.

POLAND.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
16 : 34	46 : 57	700	680	Warsaw.

ALTHOUGH the modern political system of Europe has expunged the name of Poland from the catalogue of separate and independent sovereignties, yet the permanent marks of distinct language, manners, and face of country, still give it an existence in a geographical view, and serve to discriminate its lacerated portions from the other parts of the dominions of those powers which have shared it amongst them. It may be added, that Poland is too frequently met with in the pages of history to admit of its being consigned to oblivion.

Before the late extraordinary partition of this country, it was bounded on the north by Russia and Prussia; south, by Hungary and Turkey in Europe; east, by Russia; west, by Germany.

Poland was dismembered in 1772 by the three neighbouring powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, who, finding their usurpations unnoticed by other nations, were encouraged to extend them; and finally,

they were not ashamed, in the sight of all Europe, to divide the whole among themselves, and entirely abolish the kingdom of Poland. This last transaction took place in 1794. The unfortunate king, Stanislaus, was removed to Petersburg, where he died in February 1798. During the whole of his reign he proved himself to be a patriotic monarch and an honest man *.

Poland, though extremely cold, abounds in excellent grain, which, together with timber, cattle, pitch, &c. are exported in great quantities. It also contains some rich pastures and various mines; with manufactures of leather, iron, soap, &c.

The mines of rock-salt, near Cracow, now belonging to Austria, are the most extensive in Europe. They are wrought under-ground to a vast depth and compass, presenting spacious chambers, long galleries, massy pillars, and even whole edifices, hewn in the solid rock, which, when illuminated by lamps, afford scenes of extraordinary splendour, from the reflection of the saline crystals. Another mineral product, which Poland yields in greater abundance than any other known

* See Butler's Chronological and Biographical Exercises: articles Stanislaus, Kosciusko, and Warsaw.

country, is amber. This fine bitumen is dug out of the earth, on the shore of the Baltic, and affords an object of commerce, as a material for works of ornament and curiosity.

The Poles are a people of lively appearance and manners. Those of the higher class possess considerable elegance of form and demeanour. They are accounted active, brave, and enterprising, but rash and unsteady. The peasantry have been so debased by servitude, that they are only remarkable for fawning submissiveness.

The government of Poland, while it subsisted as an independent country, was a republic, with an elective king at its head. The republican part consisted in an aristocracy of the nobles, in whom all the civil authority was vested; the inhabitants of towns being without any share in the administration, and the peasantry mere vassals attached to the soil.

The religion of the majority of the nation was the Catholic; but the separatists of the Greek church, and of different sects of Protestants, were numerous.

The principal places in Poland are *Cracow*, the ancient metropolis of the kingdom, a very extensive city, situated upc

the banks of the Vistula, and now belonging to Austria.

WARSAW, the late capital of Poland, also stands on the Vistula, and is a handsome populous city, now appertaining to Prussia.

Dantzic, once an independent state, and distinguished for its commerce, is likewise situated on the Vistula, and became subject to Prussia, but was taken possession of by the French in 1807.

Wilna, or *Wilno*, the ancient capital of Lithuania, in the north of Poland, became subject to Russia; as did also Lemberg, or Leopold, a place of considerable population, in the south of Poland.

Thorn and *Elbing*, both on the Vistula, are also places of great trade. The former was the birth-place of the celebrated astronomer Copernicus. They both belong to Prussia.

The chief rivers are the Vistula and the Nieper, between Poland and Russia.

The gulfs are that of Riga, which runs in from the Baltic, between Courland and Russia; the gulf of Dantzic, another arm of the Baltic, which surrounds the coasts of Prussia.

The mountains are those called *Krapac*, or the Carpathian mountains, between Po-

LESSON XXIII.

PRUSSIA.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
20 : 23	53 : 55	200	120	Konigsberg.

PRUSSIA lies upon the Baltic, which bounds it on the north; south and east, it is bounded by Poland; west, by Germany.

It is divided into Ducal Prussia, now called the kingdom of Prussia, and Polish Prussia, or Prussia Royal. Ducal Prussia is on the east side of the Vistula, and Polish Prussia on the west side of that river.

Prussia, since the beginning of the last century, has become a very respectable power upon the continent of Europe. Frederick, son of Frederick William the Great, raised the dutchy of Prussia to a kingdom, 1701; he placed the crown with his own hands upon his head, and was soon after acknowledged King of Prussia by all the European powers.

The air of this country is wholesome, and the soil fruitful in corn, &c. Its animal productions are horses, sheep, deer, and game; the inhabitants differ little

from the Germans, and are very excellent soldiers.

The religion of Prussia is the Protestant, under its two chief divisions of Lutheran and Calvinistic: but if the recent acquisitions be included, a great part of the inhabitants are Catholics. The government is absolute, and in some degree military. The Prince who at present fills the throne is Frederick William the Fourth.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of the whole kingdom, is a large, beautiful city, on the Pregel, and makes a considerable figure in commerce and shipping. It contains many fine public buildings, a celebrated university, and about 60,000 inhabitants.

The rivers are the Vistula, the Pregel, and the Mamel, or Memel.

The King of Prussia has yet considerable possessions in Germany, notwithstanding the recent cessions to the French arrangements in that country. The chief towns in Germany belonging to Prussia are, Berlin, the usual residence of the king, Potsdam, Frankfort on the Oder, Brandenburg, Stettin, Stargard, Halberstadt, *Magdeburg*, Halle, Embden, and Ham; *also Breslaw in Silesia.*

LESSON XXIV.

HUNGARY.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
17 : 23	45 : 49	300	200	Presburg.

THIS tract of country, though composing a part of the Austrian dominions, possesses sufficient geographical distinction to claim notice as a separate division of Europe.

Hungary is bounded on the north by Poland; south and east, by Turkey; west, by Germany.

This country is in general fertile, and has every thing very cheap. In some places it produces the most esteemed grapes in Europe. It is beautified with lakes, the windings of the Danube, and abounds with mines, particularly of copper, iron, and salt: the chief exports are metals, drugs, and salt. Their horses are universally admired, as both active and hardy.

The Hungarians are a brave, magnanimous people: great numbers of the gentry serve in the Austrian army, and form the most esteemed part of the cavalry. The men are usually handsome and well-shaped, and their appearance is improved by their dress, which is peculiar, and very

becoming. The women are extremely beautiful. The language generally spoken is German, and the established religion is the Roman Catholic; but the members of the Greek and Lutheran churches are numerous, and enjoy a toleration.

The districts of which this country is composed are, the kingdom of Hungary, occupying all the northern and the principal part; Transylvania on the east; with Croatia and Sclavonia on the south.

The present capital of Hungary is **PRESBURG**, a city of small magnitude, but finely situated upon the Danube. *Buda*, the ancient capital, is larger and more populous than Presburg, if *Pest*, on the opposite bank of the Danube, be included.

Tokay is famous for an excellent wine, which is reserved for the luxury of the superior classes throughout Europe. The gold and silver mining towns of Chremnitz and Schemnitz are visited by curious travellers, on account of the employments of the inhabitants. *Hermanstadt* is the capital of Transylvania, *Esseck* of Sclavonia, and *Carlstadt* of Croatia.

Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary; and Tiberius subdued it. *Stephen* was the first King, A. D. 997;

he was distinguished by the name of *Saint*, as he first introduced Christianity here.

The principal rivers are the Danube and the Drave.

The chief mountains are the Carpathian, between Hungary and Poland.

LESSON XXV.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
17 : 40	36 : 49	900	700	Constantinople.

TURKEY in Europe is bounded on the north by Hungary, Poland, and Russia; south, by the Mediterranean Sea; east, by the Sea of Asoph, Euxine, Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; west, by the Gulf of Venice, and part of Germany.

This extensive empire is situated in a fruitful soil, and produces excellent wool, corn, wine, oil, fruit, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs, in the greatest variety and abundance; but the Turks are too idle to apply themselves to manufactures, these being *managed* by the Christians, who annually export from thence the finest carpets,

sides great quantities of cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.

The climate of Turkey is subject in many parts to considerable winter-cold, but, upon the whole, soft and warm, pure and salubrious, few regions being more favourable to human life.

The Turks are, for the most part, a handsome and stately race of men, grave, sedate, and solemn, rendered haughty by ignorance, and indolent by want of employment. Their pleasures are almost all of the sedentary kind. Void of science, arts, or liberal curiosity, they pass their time in trifling amusements, shut up in their houses, or smoking, and drinking coffee and sherbet in groups beneath the shade. They are, however, naturally brave, and, when duly stimulated, are capable of desperate efforts of valour.

The prevalent religion is the Mahometan; but it is supposed that at least half of the inhabitants of Turkey in Europe are Christians, chiefly of the Greek church (the sect most prevalent throughout the East), which vies with or even surpasses the Roman in superstition and ceremonial observances.

The Emperor of Turkey, styled the Sultan, or Grand Seigneur, is despotic master

of the lives and fortunes of his subjects, except so far as limited by the laws of the Koran, which is not only their religious but their civil code, and proves a salutary restraint upon the despotism of their sovereign, who cannot violate its laws without incurring the guilt of impiety. This empire is now sinking before the power of Russia, and probably endangered by the co-operative designs of France.

The Turkish empire embraces many ancient kingdoms and republics, the scenes of great events or of splendid fictions. The following table shows the modern division of its provinces :

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. Bessarabia - - -	Bender.
2. Moldavia - - -	Jassy.
3. Walachia - - -	Turgovisto.
4. Bulgaria - - -	Widin.
5. Servia - - -	Belgrade.
6. Turkish Croatia - -	Vihits.
7. Bosnia - - -	Seraio.
8. Dalmatia - - -	Zara.
9. Albania - - -	Durazzo.
10. Epirus - - -	Chimæra.
11. Romania or Rumelia	CONSTANTINOPLE.
12. Macedonia - - -	Strymon.
13. Thessaly - - -	Salonichi.
14. Achaia and Livadia -	Athens (now Atini)
15. Morea, formerly Peloponnesus - -	Corinth.

CONSTANTINOPLE, anciently Byzantium, surpasses all European capitals in the advantages of its situation. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the winding shores of the Bosphorus, decorated with woods and gardens to the water's edge; and the view of the city from the harbour is deemed the finest in the world, exhibiting its different eminences crowned with magnificent domes and towers. Its grandeur, however, is chiefly external; for, within, it is laid out in narrow and crooked streets fronted with mean and gloomy houses, all the elegance of which is concealed in enclosed courts. It is blest with a pure air and abundance of the necessities of life; but is subject to the frequent devastations of fire and pestilence, both proceeding from the negligence of the police.

The next Turkish city in Europe with respect to size and consequence is *Adrianople*, situated inland to the north-west of the metropolis. It commands a fertile district, and carries on a considerable traffic. Its mosques scarcely yield in magnificence to those of Constantinople. *Salonichi*, the ancient Thessalonica, is the principal mart for foreign commerce. There are other populous towns in different parts of European Turkey, but none

that claim particular notice. The once flourishing cities of ancient Greece lie in ruin and oblivion. The name of Athens is preserved in the modern *Atini*, but no stranger can recognise in it the seat of former renown.

The straits are those of Caffa and the Bosphorus.—Rivers—The Danube, Dneister, Dnieper, &c.

The mountains of this country are the most celebrated of any in the world, particularly those of Pindus, Olympus, Hæmus, and Parnassus, consecrated to the Muses.

The numerous islands in the Archipelago are considered as belonging to Europe, except a few which approach the Asiatic shore, as Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes. These islands constitute the classical isles of Greece, the largest of which is Crete or Candia, the birth-place of Jupiter, probably a deified king of the country. The famous Mount Ida, in the middle of the island, is no better than a barren rock, and Lethè, the river of oblivion, is a torpid stream. Negropont is N. E. of Athens. Delos was the birth-place of Apollo and Diana; Naxos was consecrated to Bacchus, and Paros is still distinguished for its white marble. In it

Ionian sea, south of the Gulf of Venice, are situated the isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Zante, and a few others, which were part of the Venetian dominion, but in the late revolutionary changes they were formed into the republic of the Seven Islands, under the protection of Russia, and have recently been put into the hands of the French. Some of these islands carry on a considerable commerce; and Zante is particularly noted for its trade in the small dried grapes, which we call currants. This last island submitted to the British forces in October 1809.

In recent times, Turkey has lost the Crimea and several other Asiatic districts, which have become subject to Russia; and some of its western parts have fallen under the power of Austria.

SECTION II. LESSON I.

ASIA.

THE second quarter of the globe in extent, but the first in population, is Asia, the primitive seat of the human race, and the centre of the earliest civilization ; in which were founded the famous Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian empires. It is the richest and most fruitful part of the world, furnishing every thing necessary for life and health, and exporting spices, drugs, diamonds, and other precious stones ; with coffee, tea, silks, muslins, &c.

ASIA is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean ; on the east, by the Eastern Ocean ; on the south, by the Indian Sea ; and on the west, by Europe, and the Isthmus of Suez, by which it is joined to Africa. It may be divided into the following general parts, viz.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Turkey in Asia. | 5. China, including |
| 2. Arabia. | Chinese Tartary |
| 3. Persia. | and Tibet. |
| 4. India, comprehending Hindoostan and India beyond the | 6. The Russian Empire. |
| | 7. The Asiatic Isles. |

LESSON II.

TURKEY IN ASIA

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
27 : 46	28 : 45	1000	800	Aleppo.

Is bounded on the north by the river Cuban, and the mountains of Caucasus ; on the south, by the river Euphrates, which, for a considerable space, divides it from Arabia ; on the east, by Persia ; and on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The air and climate of this country are extremely pure and healthful, and the soil, like that of Turkey in Europe, abundantly fertile and productive. The commodities, manners, religion, and government, are likewise much the same in both countries.

ALEPPO is a populous and commercial city, with 250,000 inhabitants. It possesses thriving manufactures of silk and cotton, and by means of the caravans from Bagdad and Bassora is rendered a mart for the commodities of Persia and India. Several of the trading countries of Europe have factories in it.

Smyrna is the centre of the Levant trade, and the residence of the principal factors

of the mercantile states of Europe. It exports a great quantity of the products of Asia Minor, consisting of cotton, silk, oil, leather, dying drugs, and manufactured goods: but through the utter defect of the police, supported by the superstitious notions of fatalism, it is subject to frequent and destructive visitations of the plague. *Prusa*, the ancient Bursa, is a well-built city. *Angora* is rendered populous by its stuffs. *Tokat* flourishes by its silk and leather manufactures and copper vessels. *Bassora* is rendered opulent by its trade on the Persian gulf, which conveys to it the commodities of India and Persia. *Bagdad*, once the splendid seat of the Saracen caliphs, is now reduced to a town of moderate extent. Near it are the obscure relics of the ancient Babylon. *Jerusalem*, the famed capital of the Jewish nation, is become a mean place, subsisting only by the visits of pilgrims. The celebrity of *Damascus* for works in steel, particularly sword-blades, is lost; but it flourishes by its manufactures of mixed silk and cotton, called damasks, and of excellent soap, and other articles. It is also frequented by caravans from Bagdad. Balbec, famed for a single magnificent ruin, that of the Temple of the Sun, is about 50 miles

the N. W. of Damascus : and the splendid ruins of *Palmyra* or *Tadmor* are nearly 150 S. of Aleppo.

The most remarkable rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, and Jordan:—and the mountains those of Lebanon and Hermon; and Ararat, on which, it is said, Noah's ark rested after the flood.

The chief islands of the Archipelago, considered as belonging to Asia, are Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes, formerly noted for a colossus. Cyprus is a large island in the Levant.

LESSON III.

ARABIA

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
25 ; 60	12 : 30	1300	1200	Mecca.

Is bounded on the north by Turkey ; south, by the Indian Ocean ; east, by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus ; west, by the Red Sea.

This country has an extremely hot, dry air, and is subject to poisonous winds. It exhibits in many parts nothing more than immense sands and deserts, through which

caravans, having no tracks, are guided, as at sea, by the compass, or the stars, for the chief travelling is in the night. The southern part however, deservedly called the Happy, is blessed with an excellent and fertile soil, producing many valuable drugs, gums, fruits, &c.

The Arabian horses are considered the most valuable in the world; being universally admired for their great beauty, swiftness, and docility.

Camels and dromedaries are the common beasts of burden.

The Arabians in general are spoken of as plunderers, who rove about in large parties, and live by their booty; some, however, are more civilized. Their language is the Arabesk or corrupt Arabian, and they generally profess the religion of Mahomet their countryman.

The northern Arabs owe subjection to the Turks; the remainder are governed by many petty princes, who appear to be absolute.

This country is divided into three large parts, viz.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Arabia Petraea - - - - -	Suez.
Arabia Deserta - - - - -	MECCA.
Arabia Felix - - - - -	Mocha.

MECCA was the birth-place of Mahomet, and *Medina* the place where he was buried; each contains a very magnificent mosque, and they are both visited by an incredible number of pilgrims.

Sana, or *Saana*, though small, is reputed the chief city in Arabia. *Judda*, or *Jedda*, is the sea-port of Mecca. *Mocha* is frequented on account of its coffee, by English vessels from Hindoostan and India. *Mashat* is, however, best known to Europeans, having an excellent harbour, and being the staple of trade between Arabia, Persia, and India.

The Euphrates is the only river of consequence which washes any part of this country.

The noted mountains *Sinai* and *Horeb* are both in Arabia Petræa.

LESSON IV.

PERSIA.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
45 : 70	25 : 44	1300	1100	Ispahan.

PERSIA is bounded by India on the east; Asiatic Turkey, on the west; the Caspian Sea and part of Tartary, on the north;

and the Ocean and Persian Gulf, on the south.

The north and east parts of this country are mountainous and cold; the air in the midland provinces is serene and pure, but in the south is extremely hot and unwholesome. The soil is, in some parts, far from luxuriant; but in others it produces corn, drugs, and the finest fruits, in abundance. The manufactures are of silks, carpets, precious stones, &c.

The Persians in general are honest, polite, and very hospitable. Their religion is the Mahometan, and their language mostly mixed with the Turkish, Arabic, &c.

Persia is governed by an absolute monarch, called Shah or King.

ISPAHAN, containing many fine squares, mosques, &c. said formerly to have had 600,000 inhabitants, is now much depopulated.

Shiraz, situated in a rich and beautiful country, laid out for many miles in gardens, producing incomparable flowers and fruits, is famous for the potency of its wine.

Teffis in Georgia is large and populous. *Derbent* on the Caspian now belongs to Russia.

106 INDIA, OR THE EAST INDIES.

The vast chain of mountains called Taurus, runs through the middle of this country.

The only rivers of note are the Kur and Aras.

LESSON V.

OF INDIA, OR THE EAST INDIES.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
66 : 109	1 : 40	2500	2000	<u> </u>

INDIA is bounded on the east by China ; on the west, by Persia ; on the north, by Great Tartary ; on the south, by the Indian Sea.

In an empire so immense, it may easily be conceived that the air and climate must differ greatly ; the northern parts being cool and temperate, while the southern provinces are parched with heat. The seasons here are usually divided into the hot, the wet, and the cold. The soil is generally fertile, and altogether yields great crops of rice and other grains, sugar-canes, opium, and various sorts of fine fruit, which, together with silks, muslins, calicoes, gold, a variety of precious stones, spices, &c. form a catalogue of valuable

commodities, many of which are brought to England in abundance every year by our East India ships. Some parts of the country also abound in elks, elephants, and other quadrupeds, both wild and domestic.

The inhabitants consist of Moors, who are Mahometans; and the original natives of India, called Gentoos, who are by far the most numerous, and chiefly Pagans, worshipping idols in various shapes. The Indians are of a black complexion, ingenious in arts, gentle in their manners, and fair in their dealings.

This country is possessed by various nations, and governed by absolute sovereigns—the whole being divided into two great parts, viz.

1. Hindoostan.
2. India beyond the Ganges.

Hindoostan, in a political view, may be considered as divided between three leading powers, the British, the Marattas, and the Nizam or Squbah of the Deccan. The population of the parts of Hindoostan subject to Great Britain, amounts to fourteen millions; and the revenue derived from them is computed at four millions sterling. British India, consists of certain immense territories on the banks of the Ganges.

which CALCUTTA is the capital;—of others on the coast of Coromandel, of which MADRAS, the chief English factory, is the capital;—of the newly-acquired island of CEYLON;—and of the island of BOMBAY, the principal British settlement on the western side of India.

Surat, north of Bombay, is a commercial city, in which the English have a factory. Hence the Mahometans of India embark on their pilgrimage to Mecca. Other considerable towns in the British possessions are *Dacca*, *Moorshedabad*, *Hoogley*, *Patna*, and *Benares*. Out of the British possessions some of the places of note are, *Allahabad*, *Lucknow*, *Bereilly*, *Agra*, and DELHI, the Mahometan capital of India, once of great celebrity, but now in ruins.

Seringapatam was taken by the English under the command of General Harris, May 4th, 1799, when Tippoo Sultan was killed.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES. This country is distributed into several separate and independent states, the chief of which are the following: Assam, the Birman Empire (an extensive dominion, containing Ava, Pegu, and almost all the western side of India beyond the Ganges), Siam,

Malayã or Malacca (appended to the Birman territories), Laos, Cambodia, and Tunquin.

Humnerapoora, not far from Ava, is the present capital of the Birman empire, and was founded by the reigning sovereign.

Ava and *Pegu* are in ruins.

The religion of the Birmans is the sect of Boodh, and their laws are a part of it. The government is despotic.

India contains many fine rivers, particularly the Burrampooter, Ganges, Indus, and Ava.

The principal mountains are those of Caucasus, Baligaut, and the various divisions of Taurus.

LESSON VI.

CHINA.

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
98 : 123	20 : 42	1440	1260	Pekin.

CHINA is bounded by Tibet and India, on the west ; Tartary, on the north ; Pacific Ocean, on the east ; Chinese Sea, on the south.

The air of this country varies according to the situation of its parts ; the north and

south being in the extremes of cold and heat, while the middle is mild and temperate. The soil is fruitful, and the principal commodities are raw silks, cottons, china ware, and tea ; with which they supply the rest of the world. The Chinese are an industrious, cunning, but jealous people ; they have no state religion ; some of them profess the doctrine of their great philosopher *Confucius*, but the majority are Pagans.

The government of China is absolute: the present Emperor Ka King.

This populous empire is divided into fifteen provinces, said to contain 4400 walled cities.

PEKIN, the capital, and the seat of the Emperor, is calculated to contain three millions of inhabitants.

Canton is the finest and most wealthy port in the empire, having a great trade with several European nations. Here also is the English factory.

Nankin, which was formerly the residence of the court, is more extensive than Peking. It has a celebrated tower, clothed with porcelain, about 200 feet in height.

The famous wall, separating China from *Tartary*, is supposed to extend nearly 1500 miles ; it is from twenty to twenty-five feet

high, and sufficiently broad for six horsemen to travel abreast.

The chief rivers are, the Whambo, or Yellow River, and the Kiam, or Blue River. The canals of this country are of an amazing length, and admirably commodious.

LESSON VII.

CHINESE TARTARY AND TIBET.

THESE wide portions of Asia are situated in the centre of this quarter of the globe. They contain several cities and towns, generally constructed of wood, and of little antiquity and duration. The religion of Tartary, most generally diffused, admits the belief of a Supreme Author of nature, who governs the universe by the agency of inferior spirits of great power. The government is conducted by princes who pay homage to the Chinese empire.

Lassa is the capital of Tibet.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

This large portion of the globe, extending almost the whole length of the northern part of Asia, is often called Siberia which is divided into two great gover

ments, that of Tobolsk and Irkutsk. Of the towns in Asiatic Russia, the richest and most populous are *Astrachan*, near the Caspian Sea; *Orenburg*, on the Ural; *Tobolsk*, at the conflux of the Tobol and Irtysh (in which exiles are often sent); *Kolyvan* and *Tomsk*, in Tobolsk; *Irkutsk*, near the lake Baikal; and *Yakutsk*, on the Lena.

To Asiatic Russia also belong a number of small islands, adjacent to Kamtschatka and abounding in fish and furs.

LESSON VIII.

THE ASIATIC ISLANDS

ARE very numerous; the following are the most considerable:

1. The **JAPANESE ISLES** (usually called Japan, and governed by a despotic sovereign), the chief of which is *Nippon*, and its principal town *Jeddo*. They are much overspread with woods and mountains, but the soil is good, producing corn and fruit. The inhabitants trade only with the Dutch, who bring from thence gold, silver, copper, and curious lacquered or Japan ware.
2. The **LADRONES**, of which the chief is *Guam*.

3. FORMOSA, a fine fertile isle, subject to the Chinese.

4. The PHILIPPINES, of which the principal is *Luconia*, and its capital *Manilla*, a large and populous city, the residence of a Spanish Viceroy, to which crown most of the Philippines are subject. The air is wholesome, and the soil produces abundance of rice, sugar, cotton, spice, &c.

5. The MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, of which the chief is *Amboyna*, with a town of the same name. These islands, which are famous for vast productions of cloves and mace, formerly belonged to the Dutch; but Amboyna surrendered to the English in February 1810.

6. The BANDA, or NUTMEG ISLANDS, which are likewise in possession of the Dutch, and produce great quantities of nutmeg covered with mace.

7. The SUNDA ISLES, of which the chief are *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, and *Java*. *Borneo* is the capital of the whole, containing a large city of the same name. The products are, spices, wax, honey, cotton, fruits, gold, and the finest diamonds. The inhabitants trade with various nations, and are mostly governed by Mahometan princes.

Sumatra produces great quantities of gold dust, cassia, and camphire, as well

the various commodities mentioned in the adjacent islands. It is divided into seven districts, some governed by Mahometan, and others by Pagan princes. The English have a settlement here, called *Bencoolen*, or *Fort Marlborough*, from whence we have chiefly cargoes of pepper.

Java is principally under the dominion of the Dutch, whose Governor-general of their India possessions resides at *Butavia*, the capital of this island, a strong and rich city, with a fine harbour. Some parts of this island are mountainous, but others afford rice, salt, pepper, fruits, &c. *Batavia* surrendered to the English forces in September 1811.

8. *Ceylon*, a fertile and pleasant island, producing excellent fruits, ivory, and many other valuable commodities; it is particularly famous for the finest cinnamon, which grows here in abundance. That part of this island which formerly belonged to the Dutch, is now in the possession of the English; *Trincomalé*, its capital, having been confirmed to us by the peace of 1801.

9. The *Maldives*, a long tract of small islands, where the chief produce is cocoa.

With regard to the language and religion of these islands, nothing certain can be said, as they are inhabited by so many different nations.

SECTION III. LESSON I.

AFRICA.

THIS great peninsula, one of the quarters into which the world is popularly divided, ranks in size next above Europe; but in importance is justly regarded as the lowest of the four.

Africa is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the isthmus of Suez; west, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Southern Ocean; and north, by the Mediterranean.

It may be divided into seven general parts, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Barbary | 5. Guinea |
| 2. Egypt | 6. Ethiopia |
| 3. Zaara, or the Desert | 7. The African Islands. |
| 4. Negroland | |

As the greater part of this country lies between the tropics, the heat is, in m.

places, almost insupportable to an European ; it being greatly increased by the reflection of the rays of the sun from vast deserts of burning sand.

The principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, Niger, Gambia, and Senegal.

In consequence of periodical rains, these rivers overflow their banks annually from June to September, by which means they fertilize the country, and leave behind them, in canals prepared for the purpose, a sufficient quantity of water for the rest of the year.

The chief mountains are Atlas, which gives name to the Atlantic Ocean ; the mountains of the Moon and Sierra Leone and the Peak of Teneriffe.

BARBARY

Is bounded on the south by Zaara ; on the north, by the Mediterranean ; on the east, by Egypt ; and on the west, by the Western Ocean.

The climate is in general temperate and healthful ; the soil mostly rich, producing plenty of corn, fruit, and pasture. The chief articles of trade here are corn, oil, wool, hides, Morocco leather, honey, &c. The Moors, supposed to be the original inhabitants, are said to be a covetous and

deceitful people ; and the Arabs, who are dispersed all over the country, follow their common trade of plunder. The general language is Moorish, and the religion Mahometanism.

Barbary is divided into four countries, viz. *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli* ; each having a capital of the same name.

The famous city of Carthage, long the rival of Rome, was situated near Tunis ; as was likewise Utica, where Cato slew himself.

Morocco was formerly a great city, but *Mequinez* is now reckoned the metropolis, being the usual residence of the Emperor, an arbitrary prince.

The other three divisions are each governed by a sovereign called the *Dey*, who is elected by the army.

LESSON II.

EGYPT

<i>E. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
28 : 36	20 : 32	600	250	Grand Cairo.

Is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ; south, by Ethiopia ; east, by the Red Sea ; and west, by Tripoli, and the unknown parts of Africa.

The air is for the most part unwholesome; but the soil is exceedingly fruitful, producing most kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits in abundance, occasioned by the overflowing of the Nile, which supplies the want of rain, and greatly enriches the face of the country.—The commodities are corn, rice, sugar, flax, leather, and various drugs.

The Egyptians are much degenerated from their ancestors, being generally considered cunning, treacherous, and cruel.

The current language is the Arabic, and the prevailing worship Mahometanism, though there are some who profess Christianity, distinguished by the name of Copti, and many Jews.

Egypt, being a province of the Turkish empire, is governed by a Bashaw sent from Constantinople. It may be divided into three parts, the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*.

Of *Upper* Egypt, the chief town is *Said*, the ancient Thebes.

In *Middle* Egypt is GRAND CAIRO, the capital of the whole country, a very large populous city, and formerly a place of great trade and riches.

The capital of *Lower* Egypt is *Alexandria*, built by Alexander the Great, once a beautiful and flourishing city. Here Sir

Ralph Abercromby obtained a splendid victory over the French, March 21st, 1801.

The other towns of note are *Rosetta* and *Damietta*.

Egypt abounds with curious antiquities, among which are the stupendous structures called the Pyramids, which were designed for the sepulchral monuments of their kings, and have stood many thousand years.

ZAARA, OR THE DESERT,

Is bounded by Barbary on the north; Negroland and Guinea, on the south; Egypt and Nubia, on the east; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the west.

The soil here is generally barren, and the commodities very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in a few cattle and dates. The inhabitants are a wild, ignorant people, of the Mahometan religion.

The princes of the several nations are generally absolute.

LESSON III.

NEGROLAND

Is bounded on the north by Zaara; on the south, by Guinea; on the east, by

Nubia; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

The air is in general wholesome, and the soil, near the Niger, very good. The trade of this country consists in gold, elephants' teeth, and *Slaves!* This horrid traffic, which has so long been an opprobrium to our national character, has at length been proscribed with merited ignominy by the British Parliament of 1807. The abolition took place on the 1st of May; a day never to be forgotten in this free country*.

The Negroes are mostly uncivilized Pagans, of a good stature, their complexion of the deepest black, and having curled hair, flat noses, thick lips, white and regular teeth.

Negroland is divided among several absolute kings.

The English have settlements on the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

* The horrors of the slave-trade are portrayed in terms of appropriate reprehension in BUTLER'S *Arithmetical Questions*, and in his *Exercises on the Globes*; to which we refer our young readers for a particular account of this execrable traffic.

GUINEA

Is bounded on the north by Negroland; south and west, by the ocean; and east, by Ethiopia.

The soil is mostly rich, producing plenty of corn, rice, fruits, and pasture.

Gold is one of the chief commodities of this country; the others are the *wretched negro slaves*, being often such as are taken prisoners in war, and are brought down to the coast for *sale* to the merchants of Europe, &c.

The natives are described in the inhabitants of Negroland; they are said to be generally courteous to strangers, and not deficient of good sense, but much addicted to fraud.

Guinea is divided into four general parts: the Grain Coast; the Ivory Coast; the Gold Coast; and the kingdom of Benin, the western part whereof Europeans call the *Slave Coast*.

These are subdivided into many sovereignties, of which the king of *Benin*, being the most powerful, possesses the largest.

LESSON IV.

ETHIOPIA.

UNDER the general name of Ethiopia we shall include all the remaining part of Africa. In this sense it is bounded on the north-east by the Red Sea ; on the north and north-west, by Egypt, Zaara, Negroland, and Guinea ; and on all other sides by the ocean.

The commodities of the countries forming this division, are chiefly such as have been already mentioned, including ebony, satin-wood, pearls, ambergris, musk, and ostrich feathers.

Here, as well as in most other parts of Africa, are a variety of wild beasts and serpents ; and the rivers frequently abound with crocodiles.—Some of the natives are much more civilized than others.

The Mahometan religion generally prevails ; but the Abyssinians are, according to the sect of the Copti in Egypt, Christians.

The different states are mostly governed by absolute monarchs.

On the western coast of Africa are innumerable tribes of people. *Sierra Leone* is an English settlement, formed for the civilization of the adjacent districts. The

settlements in Guinea are chiefly Portuguese. Benin, Loango, and Congo, present the most interesting objects in this wide extent of country. The chief city of the last is *St. Salvador*.

Caffraria, or the land of Hottentots, extends to the Cape of Good Hope, the most southerly part of Africa. The *Cape of Good Hope* in times of peace is a free port for all nations. It is now in the possession of the English.

On the eastern side of Africa are Sabia, Sofala, and Mocaranga. The coasts of Mosambique and Zanguebar are succeeded by the desert regions of Ajan and Adel. These countries produce ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, ebony, ambergris, and drugs.

Abyssinia, a kingdom of ancient fame, is situated near the southern extremity of the Red Sea. GONDAR is the capital. This country was explored by Mr. Bruce, about forty years ago, to ascertain the source of the Nile, which he found in nearly ten degrees of north latitude. Northwest of Abyssinia is Nubia, an extensive tract, the most populous and fertile districts of which are *Dongola* and *Senaar*. The inhabitants are little removed from a state of barbarism.

THE AFRICAN ISLANDS

Lie in the Eastern and Atlantic Oceans—of the former the most considerable are,

1. **MADAGASCAR**, a large island about 900 miles in length, east of the coast of Zanguebar, governed by several petty princes.

It is in general very fruitful, and abounds with cattle, but is not much frequented by European merchants, the natives being a wild treacherous people.

2. **BOURBON**, eastward of Madagascar, a pleasant, fertile spot, lately in the possession of the French; and since the revolution called Re-union, and the Isle of Napoleon. It was captured by the English July 8th, 1810.

3. **MAURITIUS**, or the Isle of France, not far from Bourbon, produces fine ebony, with various other valuable woods. This island was also subject to France, but was taken by the English about the same time with Bourbon.

4. **COMORA** isles, between Madagascar and Zanguebar, the chief of which is *Joanna*. The inhabitants are of the Mahometan persuasion, civil and humane.

5. **ZOCOTRA**, near the mouth of the *Red Sea*, noted for its fine aloes.

In the Atlantic are,

1. The **MADEIRA** islands, west of the coast of **Barbary**, which belong to the Portuguese, but in December 1807 surrendered to the British sea and land forces in trust for the royal family of Portugal.

The vineyards of *Madeira* produce the excellent wine of that name, which is sent to Europe and the West Indies.

2. The **CANARY** isles, which lie south of the *Madeiras*, and are subject to the crown of Spain.

They are noted for that rich wine which we usually call *Sack*, and for their fine singing-birds. *Teneriffe* is remarkable for a prodigious mountain called the Peak, by some reckoned the highest in the world.

3. **CAPE VERD** islands, which are opposite to a cape of that name in *Negro-land*; they are ten in number, belong to the Portuguese, and the principal one is *St. Jago*.

4. 1. **FERNANDO PO**; 2. **PRINCE'S ISLE**; 3. **ST. THOMAS**; 4. **ANNOBONA**; 5. **ST. MATTHEW**; 6. **ASCENSION**; and 7. **ST. HELENA**: all of which lie between the coast of *Guinea* and the tropic of *Capricorn*. The six first belong to the Portuguese, and *St. Helena* to the English. This little island has a very wholesome air, &c.

SECTION IV. LESSO AMERICA.

OF all the additions which
and science have made to the st
man knowledge possessed by th
that of a new quarter of the w
rior in extent and in variety
to any one of the former, may
as the most considerable. Thi
was made by Christopher Co
Genoese, who, on the 12th
1492, landed at one of th
islands which he called St. Sa

west, by the Pacific, or great South Sea, which separates it from Asia.

It consists of two large peninsulas, divided by a long, narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, which at one part is only sixty miles across from ocean to ocean. One of these peninsulas is called *North*, and the other *South America*.

The whole extent from north to south is 8000 miles, and it is situated between the 80th degree of north, and the 50th degree of south latitude.

A country of such vast extent on each side of the equator, must necessarily have a variety of soils and climates. It is a treasury of nature, producing most of the metals, minerals, plants, drugs, fruits, trees, and wood, to be met with in other parts of the world, besides some peculiar to itself. It also possesses diamonds, emeralds, and other valuable stones, with immense quantities of gold and silver.

The chief articles of commerce are, cotton, silk, furs, cochineal, logwood, mahogany, tobacco, sugar, corn, and drugs.

The native American Indians are tall and well-proportioned, of regular features, reddish brown complexion, fierce countenance, and have long black hair. They

are mostly gross idolaters, are divided into tribes, over each of which there is a chief, and still retain possession of several large tracts of the land.

America contains many noble rivers.— In the northern peninsula, the chief are the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac.— In the south are the Amazon, Rio de la Plata, Oroonoko, &c.

The principal lakes are those of Canada, which are indeed large inland seas, communicating with each other, and give rise to several great rivers.

The chief bays are those of Baffin, Hudson, Campeachy, Honduras, and Chesapeake. The gulfs are, St. Lawrence, Mexico, Florida, and California.

The most remarkable straits are, Baffin's, Hudson's, and Davis's, in the most northern parts of the country; and those of Magellan, between the southern point of America and the island Terra del Fuego.

The mountains of Andes or Cordilleras in South America, exceed in length any other chain of mountains on the globe; and in North America runs a long ridge called Allegany mountains.

LESSON II.

NORTH AMERICA

MAY be considered under three grand divisions :

1. The dominions of Britain.
2. The dominions of Spain.
3. The United States of America.

BRITISH AMERICA contains the following large countries:

Colonies:	Chief Towns.
1. Labrador	
2. Canada, or Province of Quebec	Quebec.
3. Nova Scotia, or New Scotland	Halifax, Shelburne.

Labrador, including **New North** and **South Wales**, is extremely cold and barren. The few settlements here belong exclusively to the **Hudson's Bay Company**.

CANADA, on the south of Labrador, abounds with animals, birds, and fish. The soil is generally good, producing grain, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

The religion of Canada is the **Roman Catholic**; but the British settlers follow their own mode of worship. The government of **British America** is superintended by an officer, styled **Governor-General**.

NOVA SCOTIA lies on the east of Canada, between the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean. Here, as well as in Canada, are very large forests of timber, extremely proper for ship-building; and with pitch and tar, are the principal articles of commerce.

Of all the lakes, that called Lake Superior is the largest, and of prodigious extent, being 500 leagues in circumference.

The island of Cape Breton, St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas or Somer Islands, are comprehended in the British dominions.

The extensive region of Greenland, whether insular or continental, must be regarded as belonging to North America.

LESSON III.

SPANISH AMERICA

MAY be divided in the following manner;

Colonies.	Chief Towns.
1. Mexico, or New Spain	Mexico.
2. New Mexico	Santa Fe.
3. California	St. Juan.
4. East and West Florida	St. Augustine.
	Pensacola.
5. Louisiana	New Orleans.

MEXICO is a large and rich country, but intensely hot. It is the most southern part of North America, and abounds with gold, silver, cocoa, and sugar. From *Acapulco*, a considerable town in this province, on the South Sea, sails every year a Spanish register-ship, called a galleon, most richly laden with silver, &c. for the East Indies.

NEW MEXICO, and the peninsula of CALIFORNIA, are both on the north of Old Mexico; they are countries of great extent, but little known to us.

FLORIDA extends from the east side of the Mississippi to the frontiers of Georgia; it is very fruitful, though not yet in the highest state of cultivation.

LOUISIANA is a large country, reaching from Florida to the lakes of Canada; it is very healthy, well watered, and produces wax, timber, indigo, pitch, tar, drugs, tobacco, and an excellent balm called copalm, or sweet gum. This country has been recently ceded to America by the French.

LESSON IV.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>IV. Long.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>
64 : 96	31 : 47	1250	1000

THESE territories are bounded on the north by Nova Scotia and Canada; south, by Florida; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; west, by the Allegany mountains.

The climate, soil, and produce of these states naturally vary according to their different situations. The chief commodities, however, consist of tobacco, rice, indigo, sugar, honey, different grains and fruits, iron, copper, and all materials for ship-building.

The inhabitants are composed of a variety of nations, but the majority are descended from the English, which language is most universally spoken.

These provinces were formerly known by the name of the *British Colonies*; but after a long and destructive war they were declared free, sovereign, and independent states, in the year 1783; since which they have been governed by a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives, all elective from the great body of the people.

The religion of the United States is the reformed system of Christianity ; but as there is no predominant religion, that is, no one exclusively maintained by the state, every sect is treated with universal toleration, or rather equal independence. In Maryland the Catholic system predominates, and in Connecticut the reformed episcopal scheme is received ; the bishops, however, have not any civil prerogatives or titular honours. There are, indeed, throughout the United States no titles of nobility ; and magistracy alone confers rank and honorary distinctions.

The United States are as follow :

NORTH-EAST.

States.		Capitals.
1. Vermont	- - - -	Bonnington.
2. New Hampshire	} New England.	Portsmouth.
3. Massachusetts		Boston.
4. Rhode Island		Newport.
5. Connecticut		Hartford.

MIDDLE.

6. New York	- - - -	New York.
7. New Jersey	- - - -	Trenton.
8. Pennsylvania	- - - -	Philadelphia.
9. Delaware	- - - -	Dover.

SOUTH.

10. Maryland	- - - -	Annapolis.
11. Virginia	- - - -	Richmond.

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States.	Capitals.
12. Kentucky - - - - -	Lexington.
13. North Carolina - - - -	Raleigh.
14. South Carolina - - - -	Charlestown
15. Georgia - - - - -	Louisville.
16. Tennessee - - - - -	Knoxville.

Each of these states is divided into counties; and to them may be added a vast territory north-west of the river Ohio, which is gradually settling, and to be hereafter distributed.

The United States are generally allowed to be in a prosperous and improving condition, and promise to become one of the most powerful and happy communities upon the earth. Fortunately detached from the scene of European contention, they are not obliged to squander wealth and divert industry in the maintenance of vast standing armies or navies; and there is no part of the globe in which application to business is more general, or better rewarded.

WASHINGTON, *Philadelphia*, *Boston*, *New York*, and *Charlestown*, are the places of most consideration for beauty and commerce. The first is now the seat of the Congress, and bears the name of a former great President. From the admirable plan on which the buildings of this city are

completing, it promises to become one of the finest in the world.

Philadelphia is justly admired for its neatness and regularity.

LESSON V.

SOUTH AMERICA

Is about 3900 miles long, and near 3000 miles at the broadest part, extending from the 12th degree north latitude to near 54 degrees south latitude.

The climate and natural productions are generally such as are common to tropical countries, the soil being rich and fruitful in the inland parts, but barren towards the coasts.

This peninsula contains the following countries :

Nations.	Chief Towns.
1. Terra Firma - - -	Panama,
2. Peru - - - - -	Lima.
3. Paraguay, or La Plata - - - -	Buenos Ayres.
4. Chili - - - - -	St. Jago, Baldivia.
5. Brazil (<i>Portuguese</i>) - -	St. Sebastian.
6. Guiana (<i>English</i>) - -	Surinam.
Ditto (<i>French</i>) - - -	Cayenne.

Nations.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 7. Amazonia | } | Little known. |
| 8. Patagonia, or Terra Magellanica | | |

In the harbour of *Panama* is a fine pearl fishery.

Porto Bello, *Carthagen*a, and *St. Martha*, are also towns of note. In New Granada are, *Santa Fè de Bogota*, *Quito*, *Po-payan*, and *Guayaquil*.

PERU has mines of infinite value, containing gold, silver, and quicksilver. It also produces Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, and Cayenne pepper, both in great abundance.

Lima, the capital of all the Spanish possessions in this quarter, is spoken of by travellers with amazement for its immense riches; which, however, with all the beauty of situation and fertility of climate it enjoys, barely compensate for one fearful disaster the whole province is subject to, that of dreadful earthquakes.

The other chief places in this district are, *Truxillo*, *Caxamarca*, *Payta*, *Arequipa*, *Arica*, and *Potosi*.

CHILI is remarkably fertile in fruits and grain, having also gold in most of its rivers.

BRAZIL is a fine, flourishing country,

producing great quantities of sugar, Brazil wood, &c. and possesses rich mines of gold and diamonds.

This important territory, since the emigration of the Royal family from Portugal, and their arrival at Rio Janeiro* in February 1808, may be considered as the seat of the Portuguese government.

The other principal places in Brazil are, *St. Salvador*, *Sergippo*, and *Olinda*.

GUIANA is divided between the Portuguese, French, and Dutch. The chief towns are, *Cayenne* and *Paramaribo*. This last, and its district, Surinam, together with the other Dutch settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, surrendered to the English in 1803 and 1804.

Buenos Ayres, in Paraguay, was taken by the English in June 1806, but retaken by the Spaniards in August the same year.

LESSON VI.

THE AMERICAN ISLANDS

ARE very numerous; all those of consequence shall be arranged in order as they belong to different European nations.

Newfoundland and *Cape Breton*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are both of a cold and barren soil; the former, however, well stocked with wood, and famous for its cod-fishery. *St. John's*, in the same gulf, and the *Bermudas* and *Bahamas* in the Atlantic Ocean, are extremely pleasant and fertile.

The rest of the following islands are situated in the Atlantic, between North and South America, and distinguished by the general name of the **WEST INDIES**. The climate of these is much the same throughout; being within the tropics, they are continually subject to a heat which would be intolerable, but for the "trade wind" rising gradually from the sea as the sun gathers strength, which greatly refreshes the air. The productions are numerous; but the grand staple commodities are sugar, rum, and molasses, in which immense trade is carried on.

Subject to Great Britain.

Islands.	Chief Towns.
1. Newfoundland - - - -	Placentia.
2. Cape Breton - - - -	Louisburg.
3. Bermudas - - - -	St. George.
4. Bahamas - - - -	Nassau.
5. JAMAICA - - - -	Kingston.

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Islands.	Chief Towns.
6. Trinidad - - - - -	St. Joseph.
7. Grenada - - - - -	St. George.
8. Dominica - - - - -	Charlotte Town
9. St. Vincent - - - - -	Kingston..
10. Barbadoes - - - - -	Bridgetown.
11. St. Christopher - - - - -	Basseterre.
12. Antigua - - - - -	St. John's.
13. Nevis - - - - -	Charles Town.
14. Montserrat - - - - -	Plymouth.
15. Anguilla - - - - -	_____
16. Barbuda - - - - -	_____
17. Tobago - - - - -	Scarborough.
18. St. Lucia - - - - -	_____

Lately subject to France, now to England.

1. MARTINICO (surrendered 1809) - - - - - St. Peter's.
2. Guadeloupe (surrendered 1810) - - - - - Basseterre.

Subject to Spain.

1. CUBA - - - - - Havannah.
2. Porto Rico - - - - - Porto Rico.
3. Margarita - - - - - _____

Lately subject to Denmark, now to England.

1. St. JOHN's - - - - - Charlotte Town
2. St. Croix - - - - - Basseterre.
3. St. Thomas - - - - - _____

Subject to the Swedes.

Islands.	Chief Towns.
1. St. Bartholomew - - -	Gustavia.
2. St. Martin - - - - -	Philipsburgh,

Lately subject to the Dutch, now to England.

1. CURAÇOA (surrendered 1807) St. Peter's.
2. St. Eustatia (surrendered 1810) The Bay.

ST. DOMINGO became an independent state in 1804; and the new sovereign (Dessalines) restored to it the ancient name of *Hayti*, and declared himself Emperor, by the style of *James the First*, but lost his life in another revolution, which occurred in October 1806, and Christophé, his opponent, was placed at the head of the black government. His coronation, with that of his wife, as king and queen of Hayti, was performed with great pomp on Sunday, the 2d of June 1811. The new monarch ascended the throne under the title of *Henry the First*.

To the above list of islands may be added, *Falkland Islands*, in the South Atlantic; *Terra del Fuego* (opposite the southern point of America), at the extre-

mity of which is *Cape Horn*; and the following in the South Sea, viz. *Gallipagos*; *Juan Fernandez*, which gave rise to the celebrated romance of *Robinson Crusoe*; and *Chilo*.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

Of these the following are the most important.

NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO,

Situated between the eastern coast of Kamschatka and the western coast of America. It consists of several islands, which have been divided into four groups, viz. *Sagisnan*, *Khao*, *Negho*, and *Kavalang*.

IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

PELEW ISLANDS,

Between the 5th and 9th degrees of north latitude, and between 130 and 136 degrees east longitude. The inhabitants are a harmless and hospitable people. Prince Lee Boo was a native of one of these islands.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS,

Between 9° and 10° south latitude, and 138° and 139° west longitude.

INGRAHAM'S ISLANDS,

North-north-west of the last mentioned, in 140° and 141° west longitude.

OTAHEITE, OR KING GEORGE'S ISLAND,

In 17° south latitude, and 149° west longitude. It consists of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus, and surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, which form fine bays and harbours. The soil is mostly rich and fertile, watered by a number of rivulets, and covered with fruit-trees of various kinds, which afford delightful groves.

SOCIETY ISLANDS,

In 16° south latitude, and 150° west longitude. They much resemble Otaheite.

OHETEROA,

In 22° south latitude, and 150° west longitude.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS,

In 19° south latitude, and 175° west longitude. These are fertile, and cultivated.

with great industry by the natives, who for harmony among themselves, and kind behaviour to strangers, truly merit the name given to their islands.

NEW ZEALAND.

Two large islands between 34° and 48° south latitude, and 166° — 180° east longitude.

NEW HEBRIDES,

Between 14° and 20° south latitude, and 166° — 170° east longitude.

NEW CALEDONIA,

An extensive island, south-west of the last mentioned.

NEW HOLLAND,

Between 10° and 43° south latitude, and 110° — 153° east longitude. This is the largest island in the world, being nearly equal in extent to the whole of Europe. It is represented as being naturally rather barren than otherwise; but possesses much fine timber, abundance of iron, together with some coal, and veins of copper; and the climate is for the most part temperate and healthy. Port Jackson and Botany Bay, both on the coasts of this island

have been appointed settlements for convicts transported from Great Britain, and have already attained a high degree of improvement and fertility. A new settlement has been made adjacent to Bass's Straits, under the direction of Mr. Collins, author of a valuable History of this country.

NEW GUINEA,

Between 2° and 12° south latitude, and 131° and 150° east longitude. It is a long narrow island, separated from New Holland by a strait.

NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND

Lie north of New Guinea, being separated from each other by straits, which contain a number of islands, many of them said to be extremely fertile. One of these, belonging to a cluster on the north-west of New Ireland, is of considerable extent, and named *New Hanover*; the rest are called *Admiralty Islands*.

SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Between 18° and 20° north latitude, and 150° — 160° west longitude. — They are

eleven in number, the principal of which is *Owhyhee*; where that distinguished navigator *Captain Cook* terminated his service to mankind and his life, falling a sacrifice to the momentary fury of an obscure savage.

The natives of the various islands here enumerated, differ considerably both as to manners and appearance. Some few have fair skins, and others a jet black, but the great majority are of a dark brown, or olive complexion.

It may be proper, in concluding this brief work, to inform our young readers, that the foregoing islands are, by some geographers, comprehended under the terms *AUSTRALASIA* and *POLYNESIA*. The former name comprehends New Holland, and the islands in the adjacent Indian Ocean, particularly including New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, with the Solomon Isles; New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides; New Zealand; and the island called Van Diemen's Land, south of New Holland.

The following are the chief divisions of

Polynesia: the Pelew Islands; the Ladrões; the Carolines; the Sandwich Isles; the Marquesas; the Society Isles; and the Friendly Isles.—See Bourn's Gazetteer, articles, Australasia, and Polynesia.

FINIS.

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